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SENATE

REPORT
No. 93-1136

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL
YEAR 1975

SEPTEMBER 5, 1974.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. SYMINGTON, from the Committee on Armed Services,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 16136]

The Committee on Armed Services, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 16136) having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill is to provide construction and other related authority for the military departments, and the office of the Secretary of Defense, within and outside the United States and in title VII authority for construction of facilities for the Reserve components, in the total amount of \$3,079,651,060 consisting of \$3,027,925,060 in new authority, and an increase in prior years' authorization of \$51,726,000.

FORM OF COMMITTEE ACTION

The bill on which the committee heard its hearings is S. 3471. The companion bill as passed by the House of Representatives is H.R. 16136. Subsequent to the submission of the bill to the Congress, and in some instances after the hearings had been completed, amendments were requested by the Department of Defense. These changes, together with those recommended by the committee, made it desirable to report the House bill with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Total authorizations granted, fiscal year 1975

Title I (Army):	
Inside the United States.....	\$514, 187, 000
Outside the United States.....	130, 024, 000
Subtotal.....	644, 211, 000
Title II (Navy):	
Inside the United States.....	512, 620, 000
Outside the United States.....	44, 434, 000
Subtotal.....	557, 054, 000
Title III (Air Force):	
Inside the United States.....	302, 709, 000
Outside the United States.....	77, 097, 000
Classified.....	8, 100, 000
Subtotal.....	387, 906, 000
Title IV (Defense agencies):	
Inside the United States.....	32, 400, 000
Subtotal.....	1, 621, 571, 000
Title V (military family housing and homeowners assistance)...	1, 248, 422, 060
Deficiency authorizations:	
Title I (Army).....	8, 853, 000
Title II (Navy).....	20, 585, 000
Title III (Air Force).....	22, 288, 000
Subtotal.....	51, 726, 000
Title VII (Reserve Forces facilities):	
Army National Guard.....	53, 800, 000
Army Reserve.....	38, 600, 000
Naval and Marine Corps Reserves.....	18, 532, 000
Air National Guard.....	33, 000, 000
Air Force Reserve.....	14, 000, 000
Total.....	157, 932, 000
Grand total granted by titles I, II, III, IV, V, and VII.....	\$3, 079, 651, 060

STATUS OF MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION

The following summary is set forth to permit a review of all military construction authorization for the active forces from fiscal year 1948 through October 1, 1975. The summary is based upon the bill as submitted to the Congress:

[In millions of dollars]

	Army	Navy	Air Force	Total
Total authorizations, fiscal year 1948 through 1974.....	11,879	9,246	20,392	41,517
Less unfunded authorizations repealed and rescinded through fiscal year 1974 and sec. 605, Public Law 93-166.....	-1,766	-1,088	-3,368	-6,222
Less appropriations fiscal year 1958 through 1974.....	-10,091	-8,056	-16,884	-35,031
Less dollar equivalent of counterpart fund pesetas utilized through fiscal year 1974.....	0	-51	-79	-130
Residual authorization to be available Oct. 1, 1974.....	22	41	61	134
Additional new authorization proposed by fiscal year 1975 bill.....	697	568	468	1,733
Increases in prior year's authorization proposed by fiscal year 1975 bill.....	10	13	0	23
Estimated general authorization to be utilized in fiscal year 1975.....	52	72	54	178
Total of end fiscal year 1974 residual and proposed fiscal year 1975 authorizations.....	781	704	583	2,068
Less authorization to be repealed by sec. 605, fiscal year 1975 bill.....	-22	-51	-41	-114
Less proposed fiscal year 1975 new fund availability (TOA).....	-744	-738	-536	-1,918
Residual authorization estimated available as of Oct. 1, 1975.....	¹ 15	15	6	36

¹ Unfunded NATO authorization.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The Construction proposals contained in the bill as submitted to the Congress covered 263 major bases and approximately 661 separate construction projects.

The request of the Department of Defense was \$3,278,380,000 in new authority and an increase in prior year's authority of \$27,939,000 for a total authorization of \$3,306,319,000, however, after the bill was submitted, several amendments were requested by the Department which were taken into consideration. Principally among these was \$15 million for construction of an interim medical school facility for the Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences, and several requests for increases in prior year's authority.

As in last year's request, substantial increments for bachelor housing, family housing, medical facilities, pollution abatement and upgrading the Reserves were proposed.

Of the 10,462 units of new family housing construction requested for fiscal year 1975, 3,000 were intended for ultimate use by junior grade enlisted personnel who have not heretofore been considered eligible for Government quarters. The committee has some misgivings in regard to this proposal which will be dealt with later in this report.

For the bachelor housing program, \$392 million was requested, which would provide approximately 23,400 additional new spaces and the upgrading of many existing facilities. Also in the area of personnel oriented projects was a request for \$210 million for upgrading existing and providing for some new hospital and medical facilities. For the most part, the committee looked favorably upon these personnel facilities which are important to achieving an all-voluntary force.

Other major elements of the departmental request was \$88 million for NATO infrastructure, in which the committee made a modest reduction; \$104 million for the Trident Submarine Support Site at Bangor, Washington; about \$100 million for pollution abatement projects, and \$150.9 million for facilities for the reserve forces. The committee saw fit to add an additional \$7 million for the Air National

Guard to cover in part the cost of facilities made necessary as the result of certain aircraft conversions within the Air Guard which occurred after the bill was submitted to the Congress.

After carefully considering each individual item, the committee eliminated only those projects where some doubt existed as to the requirement or where it believed the project could be safely deferred for the present time without injury to the overall program.

FINAL COMMITTEE ACTION

Authorizations	Bill submitted to Congress	Committee action	Difference
Active Forces:			
Army (title I).....	\$896,815,000	\$844,211,000	\$-52,604,000
Navy (title II).....	567,674,000	557,054,000	-10,620,000
Air Force (title III).....	468,276,000	387,906,000	-80,370,000
Defense agencies (title IV).....	47,400,000	32,400,000	-15,000,000
Total.....	1,780,165,000	1,621,571,000	-158,594,000
Deficiency authorizations:			
Army (title I).....	10,127,000	8,853,000	-1,274,000
Navy (title II).....	17,812,000	20,585,000	+2,773,000
Air Force (title III).....	0	22,288,000	+22,288,000
Total.....	27,939,000	51,726,000	+23,787,000
Military family housing (title V).....	1,347,283,000	1,248,422,060	-98,860,940
Reserve Forces facilities (title VIII).....	150,932,000	157,932,000	+7,000,000
Total.....	1,3,306,319,000	3,079,651,060	-226,667,940

¹ Note: This does not include \$17,700,000 in line items and \$30,300,000 increases in prior years authority requested by the Department after the bill was submitted to the Congress.

DEFICIENCY AUTHORIZATIONS

There is set forth below a list of increases in prior years authority contained in this bill which total \$51,726,000. This is the largest request for deficiency authorization in several years. While some of this may be due to bad initial planning on the part of the military departments, it is essentially due to unanticipated spiraling construction costs which have been further aggravated by the energy crisis affecting the nation. Each of the Services report that recent bid openings for construction projects, which were estimated many months earlier, have far exceeded the original estimates and authorization. This is particularly true insofar as the FY 1974 construction program is concerned. This will undoubtedly cause a delay in awarding some construction projects and the redesign or reduction in scope of others.

In an effort to provide some measure of relief the committee has included Subsection 603(e) in the bill which will permit cost estimates to be varied upward by an additional 10% to meet unusual variations in cost directly attributable to difficulties arising out of the energy crisis. Modest increases in price limitations on military family and bachelor housing have also been granted.

The Army and Navy are to be commended for their effort to hold down their deficiency requests related to the Fiscal Year 1974 program. After the bill was submitted to the Congress the Air Force requested increases totaling \$30,327,000 of which \$22,288,000 was approved.

[In thousands of dollars]

Public Law	Installation	Existing amount authorized	As amended by bill	Additional authorized requested
ARMY (TITLE I)				
91-511	Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.....	2,750	3,650	900
92-545	Fort Myer, Va.....	1,815	3,615	1,800
92-545	Fort Sill, Okla.....	14,958	16,159	1,201
92-545	Canal Zone, various locations.....	8,129	9,238	1,109
93-166	Germany, various locations.....	12,517	16,360	3,843
Total, Army.....		40,169	49,022	8,853
NAVY (TITLE II)				
90-408	Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.....	2,000	4,391	2,391
91-511	Naval Air Rework Facility, Jacksonville, Fla.....	3,869	4,534	665
92-545	Navy Public Works Center, Norfolk, Va.....	3,319	7,019	3,700
92-545	NAD, Hawthorne, Nev.....	6,003	10,203	4,200
93-166	Naval Home, Gulfport, Miss.....	9,444	11,802	2,358
93-166	Naval Air Station, Meridian, Miss.....	4,532	5,466	934
93-166	Naval Air Station, Alameda, Calif.....	3,827	7,756	3,929
93-166	Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, Calif.....	3,802	6,210	2,408
Total, Navy.....		32,264	57,381	20,585
AIR FORCE (TITLE III)				
93-166	Peterson Field, Colo.....	7,843	9,733	1,890
93-166	Richards-Gebeur, Mo.....	3,963	6,130	2,167
93-166	Robins AFB, Ga.....	4,628	7,324	2,696
93-166	Eglin AFB, Fla.....	7,039	8,882	1,843
93-166	Keester AFB, Miss.....	8,786	10,733	1,947
93-166	Lackland AFB, Tex.....	6,509	9,186	2,677
93-166	Reese AFB, Tex.....	4,211	6,461	2,250
93-166	Vance AFB, Okla.....	371	895	524
93-166	Altus AFB, Okla.....	1,078	1,440	362
93-166	Francis E. Warren AFB, Wyo.....	5,834	8,265	2,431
93-166	Little Rock AFB, Ark.....	1,165	2,200	1,035
93-166	Tyndall AFB, Fla.....	1,020	1,284	264
93-166	Webb AFB, Tex.....	3,154	4,307	1,153
93-166	Nellis AFB, Nev.....	2,588	3,637	1,049
Total, Air Force.....		58,189	80,477	22,288
Grand total.....		130,622	186,880	51,726

FORT CARSON LAND ACQUISITION REQUEST

Special hearings were held on Army's proposal for expansion of the Fort Carson reservation. Briefly, the proposal consisted of three land acquisition phases to total approximately 74,000 acres. The fiscal year 75 request, called Phase I, was for \$7.2 million to purchase approximately 17,500 acres adjacent to the southern boundary of the reservation. In following years Army would initiate Phase II, approximately 45,400 acres adjoining the southeastern corner of the reservation, and Phase III, approximately 11,200 acres located on the eastern edge of the reservation. The stated purpose of the land expansion plan is to provide additional maneuver room for mechanized units.

During the hearings on the Phase I proposal a number of citizens, representing both private and public interests, testified to the subcommittee. All were opposed to the Phase I plan proposed by Army. The committee believes the concerns and arguments presented in opposition to the Army's plan are valid and that the Army's stated requirement to proceed with the Phase I land acquisition does not outweigh the objections of the local citizenry at this time.

However, the committee believes that some additional land is required at Fort Carson in order to facilitate training. Therefore,

the committee authorizes \$7.2 million, but directs that those funds be used only for the acquisition of the approximately 11,200 acres, described to the committee as Phase III.

The committee notes that the major portion of the Army's justification for the land acquisition at Fort Carson was to support the training requirement of a mechanized division; a division that trains to fight primarily in the NATO area. While the committee is authorizing the funds necessary to acquire the Phase III land, it believes a mechanized division might better simulate the NATO ground environment at some other location. Therefore, future fund requests, especially for the Phase I or II area, must be justified on the basis that other adequate training sites for mechanized units within the continental limits of the United States that simulate the NATO environment are not available.

COMMISSARIES

Last year in their conference report the Senate and House Appropriations Committees took note of the fact that the Department of Defense should take measures to increase the use of commissary surcharge money or other non-appropriated funds for the construction of commissary facilities. The Department was asked to make a study of the matter. While the results of this study has not yet been released, it is understood the Department is in sympathy with the concept. It was further pointed out that special legislation would be required to accomplish this. It is for this reason that Section 610 has been included in this bill.

Commissaries enjoy numerous advantages which allow them to further reduce their costs below those of commercial counterparts. Further, the patrons of commissaries pay no local sales taxes where such are applicable, thus increasing overall savings below prices paid in the private sector. It is estimated that an increase of 1% to 2% in the surcharge rate will be ample.

The committee has denied the three commissaries requested in this bill for locations within the United States.

DIEGO GARCIA—NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY

The Navy originally requested \$29 million in the Fiscal Year 1974 Supplemental Authorization bill to expand the Naval Communications Station on the British owned Island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. The expansion would allow the base at Diego Garcia to become a general support facility for U.S. forces operating in the Indian Ocean and, in particular, would have the capability to support a carrier task force.

The House voted to approve the full \$29 million authorization in the Supplemental request. The Senate, and subsequently the Conference Report on the Supplemental, deferred, without prejudice, authorization for the \$29 million request. Testimony before the Committee had not demonstrated a great urgency to the project, no approval in principle had been obtained from the United Kingdom for an expansion of U.S. facilities on Diego Garcia, and serious policy questions raised by the request required further consideration.

Logistically, Diego Garcia would serve as an outpost support facility where ships could perform limited in-port upkeep, take on

fuel, and receive critical supplies by military airlift. In addition to the Navy construction, the Air Force included in its Fiscal Year 1975 budget request \$3.3 million for additional airlift improvements and storage space for petroleum products and munitions. The Air Force requirements are contingency related; no permanent Air Force presence is planned on Diego Garcia.

The defense and foreign policy implications of the construction projects at Diego Garcia are, of course, broader than the \$32.3 million request would suggest. It is true that the construction of support facilities at Diego Garcia does not necessarily mean an expanded U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean. But by increasing logistic flexibility and capability, expansion of the Diego Garcia base is a distinct step in facilitating U.S. operations in the Indian Ocean and thus is directly related to the broader policy questions associated with a U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean.

After careful consideration of the many factors involved and thorough debate, the Committee approved \$14,802,000 as a first increment of the Navy's requirements, and the \$3.3 million requested by the Air Force.

At the same time, the Committee included Section 612 in the bill to preclude the obligation of any of these funds until the President of the United States has advised the Congress in writing that he has evaluated all military and foreign policy implications regarding the need for these facilities and has certified that this construction is essential to the national interest. Such certification must be submitted to the Congress and approved by both Houses of Congress. This will assure the opportunity for full debate on the expansion at Diego Garcia as a policy matter, and in light of the most recent circumstances.

Because of the importance and complexity of the issues raised by Diego Garcia, the Committee felt that it was important for the new Administration to make a full reevaluation of this matter. It is the hope of the Committee that such an evaluation would include a thorough exploration of the possibility of achieving with the Soviet Union mutual military restraint without jeopardizing U.S. interests in the area of the Indian Ocean.

UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES SURGE FACILITY

Under the Navy program, but for all of the Armed Forces, the Department of Defense requested \$15.0 million for the construction of the first phase of the University. This facility, which is called a Surge Facility, would provide space to accommodate up to 125 medical students. The President of the University strongly believes this facility is required for orderly growth of the University.

In order to comply with Public Law 92-426 to graduate 100 medical students by 1982, it is planned to initiate a medical university in existing facilities that will require a minimum of change. Under this plan, leased space will be utilized for administrative and faculty offices, the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology for student teaching, the Armed Forces Radiobiologic Institute for laboratory space and the National Library of Medicine would be used for an audio-visual and computer center. The remodelled space would be continued in use for graduate and continuing medical education. With these

facilities, a class of 36 students could be admitted in September 1975 with minimal remodelling. The student input is projected to be 50, 75, 90 and 105 in 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979, respectively.

Although a start may be made with these facilities, the personnel of the University firmly believe that these facilities should only be used for a short time, since the limited space and marked fragmentation of students and faculty from classes and laboratories would not be conducive to academic growth and morale.

The Surge Facility will be the basic science building and will be an integral part of the permanent University. The long term use of the Surge Facility will probably be for laboratories and/or classrooms. Its interior will be flexible to permit changes at a later date either for expansion or conversion at a very low cost.

Since this appears to be a logical first step in the development of the University, the committee authorized \$15 million under the Navy title, Title II, for the Surge Facility.

TRIDENT COMMUNITY IMPACT

Section 608, added to the bill by the committee, to authorize the Secretary of Defense, under certain conditions, to assist communities located near the Trident Support Site in Washington State in meeting the costs of providing increased municipal services and facilities to their residents. Such authority would be conditioned on the Secretary's determination that (1) the undertaking of the Trident project has directly caused an immediate and substantial increase in the need for such services and facilities, and (2) that such increased need will impose an unfair and excessive financial burden on the communities involved.

Trident is a high priority National Defense program. The people of Kitsap County have traditionally been highly supportive of the Defense requirement of this nature, which is evident from the outstanding record of the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard. The local population indicates readiness to accept the burden resulting from the Trident base insofar as they are able to do so. The people, however, are unable to shoulder all the costs of supporting the new base.

Public facilities and adequate control of this rapid growth are major concerns to state and community leaders. The local tax base is not considered adequate to provide the public facilities required. Federal assistance will be needed in the State to meet this challenge successfully. At present it is very uncertain if Federal grant programs can assist on a coherent program basis.

For example: the County school system will grow by approximately 7000 students. This translates into a facility requirement for classrooms amounting to \$32 million in 1974 dollars. It is not reasonable to assume that such extraordinary expenses should be shouldered by the County residents. On the other hand, the future of Federal legislation over the Trident build-up time frame to provide school assistance in Federally affected areas is uncertain.

Manpower retraining and Community Development programs are now being examined by the Congress for re-orientation towards revenue sharing or block grants as opposed to categorical grants. Revenue sharing or block grants would be distributed to state or area by formula designed to meet normal requirements. The responsiveness to a

major federal impact (such as Trident) in a specific area for exceeding the normal is very uncertain.

This committee will look to the Committee on Appropriations to carefully monitor such funds as may be made available for this purpose as they have done in the Safeguard program.

VARIOUS PROTECTIVE FACILITIES

The Air Force program contains \$62 million as the first increment of a new multi year program to improve air base hardening in Europe for additional USAF aircraft that are scheduled for deployment under certain operational and training situations.

The committee is cognizant of the fact that the recent Mid East conflict highlights the continuing need for aircraft sheltering and other passive defense measures. The high return potentially associated with investments in passive defense, when used in conjunction with active air base defense, justifies a program to provide a significant increase in survivability of our tactical weapons systems from conventional weapons delivered in an enemy attack.

The committee notes that the Air Force has supported Congressional desires to minimize prefinancing facility construction in Europe except in special cases where review reveals an operationally urgent occupancy need cannot be met or when the project is currently ineligible for NATO infrastructure financing. Even though this project is prefinanced, its development is on the basis that the costs will be recouped from NATO infrastructure funds to the maximum extent possible.

While the committee believes this request for fiscal year 1975 is fully justified, it will review most carefully any further requests under this program.

ANALYSIS OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED BY COMPETITIVE BIDS AND BY NEGOTIATION

In accordance with statutory requirements contained in the annual Military Construction Authorization Acts, the Military Departments submit semi-annual reports to the Congress indicating those construction contracts which were awarded on other than a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder. Policy guidance to the Military Departments for submission of these reports was first issued in November 1960.

New policy guidance for preparation of these reports was issued in October 1967 due to certain departures from the original having been noted in reviews. The new guidance established uniform methods for reporting change orders, required all contracts which were not formally advertised to be reported, and required a breakout to be provided of those contracts which, although not formally advertised, involved the solicitation of competitive price proposals.

In 1969, following advice received by the GAO that the Departments had not included contracts in Southeast Asia and Germany in the FY 1968 reports, although detailed information had been provided on these awards to the Congress in other reports, new instructions were again issued. New reports include all negotiated military construction contracts.

The Military Construction Authorization Act, 1973, Section 704, changed the reporting requirement to Congress from semiannually to annually to reduce time and cost for preparation and review.

FISCAL YEAR 1973 AWARDS BY COMPETITIVE BIDDING AND BY NEGOTIATION

[Dollar amounts in millions]

	Army		Navy		Air Force		DOD	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
FISCAL YEAR 1973								
Total amount awarded	\$728.8	100.0	\$436.1	100.0	\$250.4	100.0	\$1,415.3	100.0
Awarded by competitive bidding	669.4	91.9	413.0	94.7	226.3	90.4	1,308.7	92.5
Awarded by negotiation	59.4	8.1	23.1	5.3	24.1	9.6	106.6	7.5
FOR COMPARISON, FISCAL YEAR 1973 FIGURES								
Total amount awarded	662.3	100.0	623.1	100.0	217.2	100.0	1,502.6	100.0
Awarded by competitive bidding	450.7	69.4	497.4	79.8	211.0	97.1	1,168.1	77.7
Awarded by negotiation	202.6	30.6	125.7	20.2	6.2	2.9	334.5	22.6

Note: The percentage of negotiated contracts declined markedly in fiscal year 1973 from fiscal year 1972 levels. The fiscal year 1972 negotiated awards had been affected by two unique situations: (1) large negotiated awards and contract modifications for safeguard construction at Malmstrom, Mont., by the Army, and (2) final modifications by the Navy to the CPAF contract in the Republic of Vietnam.

REAL ESTATE ACQUISITIONS

There is set forth below a listing of the real estate acquisitions authorized in the Fiscal Year 1975 construction program:

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Military department and location	Fee interest		Lesser interest		Total	
	Acres	Estimated cost	Acres	Estimated cost	Acres	Estimated cost
Army: Fort Carson, Colo.	22,000	\$7,292			22,000	\$7,292
Navy:						
Naval security group activity, Sabana Seca, P.R.	1,000	1,800			1,000	1,800
Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C.	198	205			198	205
Naval station, Roosevelt Roads, P.R.	6	153			6	153
Naval hospital, San Diego, Calif.	103	3,843			103	3,843
Naval air station, Meridian, Miss.	470	534	2,420	\$92	2,890	626
Total	1,777	5,535	2,420	92	4,197	5,627
Air Force:						
Eglin AFB, Fla.	4	382			4	382
Scott AFB, Ill.	246	333			246	333
	92	251	396	90	488	341
Total	342	966	396	90	738	1,056
Recapitulation:						
Army	22,000	7,292			22,000	7,292
Navy	1,777	5,535	2,420	92	4,197	5,627
Air Force	342	966	396	90	738	1,056
Total new authorization	24,119	13,793	2,816	182	26,935	13,975

¹ Authorization only.

² Restrictive easement.

³ Authorization only for land exchange. Includes \$106,000 funding for resettlement (Public Law 91-646).

TITLE I—ARMY

The Army request under Title I of the bill amounted to \$696,815,000. The Committee, after careful review and consideration of the Army request, approved the following program:

	Army request	Committee approved
Inside the United States.....	\$557,064,000	\$514,187,000
Outside the United States.....	139,751,000	130,024,000
Total.....	696,815,000	644,211,000
Deficiency authorization.....	10,127,000	8,853,000
Emergency construction.....	10,000,000	10,000,000

The committee notes that the Army is continuing a well planned program to improve its personnel support. Once again, as in fiscal years 1973 and 1974, the Army's program is heavily weighted toward soldier oriented projects. Exclusive of NATO Infrastructure, approximately 67 percent of the construction dollars are for bachelor housing, medical facilities and community support facilities.

The Army is also maintaining its effort in combating pollution. The fiscal year 1975 MCA program shows a 21 percent increase over that approved in fiscal year 1974 for pollution abatement projects. This year's program responds both to earlier requirements now technologically achievable and to new requirements generated by increasingly more stringent standards, in particular the Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972.

Other projects submitted by Army will improve its operational capability. Of special significance is a nearly three fold increase in funds requested to construct maintenance facilities, an item directly related to the Army's readiness posture.

The following tables summarize the authorization request by Major Command and by facility class and the authorization provided by the committee.

[In thousands of dollars]

	Army request	Committee approved
Major command summary:		
U.S. Army Forces Command.....	209,494,000	201,108,000
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command.....	185,205,000	175,973,000
U.S. Army Military District of Washington.....	2,497,000	2,497,000
U.S. Army Materiel Command.....	44,972,000	42,712,000
U.S. Army Communications Command.....	12,373,000	9,530,000
U.S. Military Academy.....	9,720,000	8,862,000
U.S. Army Health Services Command.....	25,046,000	20,259,000
Corps of Engineers.....	2,515,000	2,515,000
Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service.....	4,550,000	0
U.S. Army, Alaska.....	15,726,000	5,765,000
U.S. Army, Hawaii.....	16,529,000	16,529,000
Air pollution abatement facilities, various locations.....	1,356,000	1,356,000
Water pollution abatement facilities, various locations.....	16,358,000	16,358,000
Dining facilities modernization, various locations.....	10,723,000	10,723,000
Subtotal, inside the United States.....	557,064,000	514,187,000

[In thousands of dollars]

	Army request	Committee approved
U.S. Army Forces, Southern Command.....	4,138,000	557,000
U.S. Army, Pacific.....	5,139,000	5,139,000
Puerto Rico.....	1,862,000	1,862,000
Kwajalein Missile Range.....	2,241,000	1,272,000
U.S. Army Security Agency.....	148,000	148,000
U.S. Army Communications Command.....	532,000	532,000
U.S. Army, Europe:		
Germany.....	33,532,000	32,355,000
Italy.....	4,159,000	4,159,000
NATO infrastructure.....	88,000,000	84,000,000
Subtotal, outside the United States.....	139,751,000	130,024,000
Total.....	696,815,000	644,211,000
Facility classes summary:		
Operational and training facilities.....	40,527,000	39,350,000
Maintenance and production facilities.....	45,021,000	43,414,000
Research, development, test, and evaluation facilities.....	17,364,000	17,364,000
Supply facilities.....	22,841,000	22,841,000
Hospital and medical facilities.....	87,196,000	80,176,000
Administrative facilities.....	18,726,000	14,296,000
Housing and community facilities.....	325,828,000	297,292,000
Housing.....	(290,683,000)	(272,430,000)
Community facilities.....	(35,145,000)	(24,862,000)
Utilities and ground improvement.....	26,306,000	20,472,000
Air pollution abatement.....	1,356,000	1,356,000
Water pollution abatement.....	16,358,000	16,358,000
Real estate.....	7,292,000	7,292,000
NATO infrastructure.....	88,000,000	84,000,000
Total.....	696,815,000	644,211,000

U.S. ARMY FORCES COMMAND

Approval is granted for new authorization in the amount of \$201,108,000 to provide 35 projects at eight U.S. Army Forces Command installations. Major projects in the approved program are barracks complexes at Fort Carson, Fort Hood and Fort Stewart, barracks at Fort Hood, barracks modernization at Fort Bragg, Fort Campbell, Fort Hood, Fort Lewis, Fort Stewart and Hunter Army Airfield, support facilities for a barracks complex at Fort Riley and company administrative and supply facilities at Hunter Army Airfield. Approved medical facilities include an addition to Irwin Army Hospital at Fort Riley and dental clinics at Forts Bragg, Campbell, Hood and Riley. Also included are aircraft maintenance hangars at Fort Bragg, rotary wing parking aprons and rotary wing hangars and hangar addition at Fort Carson, tactical equipment shops and facilities at Fort Hood, and Fort Stewart entrance roads at Fort Hood and Fort Bragg. Other projects approved are a confinement facility at Fort Hood, a fire station at Fort Riley, alteration of administrative facilities for the Health Services Command at Fort Sam Houston, water storage tanks at Fort Stewart and Hunter Army Airfield, storm drainage improvements at Fort Sam Houston, improvement to the post water system at Fort Riley, modification of the electrical system at Fort Bragg and extension of utilities at Fort Carson.

Recognizing the need to expand Fort Carson to adequately and economically train the Division stationed at Fort Carson, the Committee approves the authorization of \$7,292,000 for acquisition of additional real estate; however, this authorization is limited to

the acquisition of real estate adjacent to the eastern boundary of Fort Carson, presently referred to by the Army as "Phase III" or "Parcel B."

The committee deferred the Enlistedmen's Service Club at Fort Bragg and the barracks modernization at Fort Devens as low priority projects. The senior bachelor enlisted quarters at Fort Riley was not approved as this was a change in the previous concept of housing senior enlisted personnel with lower grade enlisted personnel. It was felt that other structures at Hunter Army Airfield could be used for a parachute packing and drying facility and a tactical equipment shop; consequently these projects were deferred.

U.S. ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND

The committee approves \$175,973,000 for 45 projects at 17 U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command installations. Significant among the approved projects are barracks complexes at Forts Benning, Gordon, Jackson, and McClellan, barracks at Forts Rucker and Leonard Wood and barracks modernization at Forts Benning, Bliss, Eustis, Lee, Rucker and Sill. The Committee approves medical facilities to provide an addition to the hospital at Fort Leavenworth, a medical/dental clinic for the Presidio of Monterey and dental clinics for Forts Benning, Jackson, Sill and Leonard Wood. Also approved are tactical equipment shops and facilities at Forts Bliss, Ord, Polk, and Sill, alteration and construction of training facilities at Fort Bliss, academic facilities at Fort Gordon, the Presidio of Monterey and Fort McClellan, facilities for basic combat training at Fort Sill battalion headquarters/classrooms and company administrative/supply facilities at Fort Polk, an administrative building at Fort Lee, an instrument trainer building at Fort Rucker, aircraft parking aprons at Fort Eustis, an aircraft supply building at Fort Belvoir, and a combat flight control and operations building at Fort Sill. Other projects approved are an electrical distribution system extension, a cooks and bakers school and ammunition storage facilities at Fort Jackson, a night vision laboratory at Fort Belvoir, a gunnery range at Fort Bliss, a theater at Fort Sill, an electronics and electrical maintenance shop and a printing plant addition at Fort Gordon, a central processing system facility and an engineer developments building at Hunter Liggett, a steam line at Fort Rucker, and an electrical system alteration and addition at Fort Knox.

The committee deferred the following projects since they were low priority for reasons of economy:

Fort Lee—EM Service Club

Fort Eustis—EM barracks and dining facility

Fort Ord—Dental clinic

Fort Rucker—Dental clinic

In Addition the committee did not authorize the commissary at Fort Bliss since it is the opinion of the committee that commissaries should be constructed using surcharge funds derived from commissary patrons.

U.S. ARMY MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

The committee approved authorization of \$2,497,000 for the U.S. Army Band training facility at Fort Myer.

U.S. ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

The committee approves 21 projects at 16 Army Materiel Command installations for a total cost of \$42,712,000.

For the arsenals the committee approves an addition to the explosive laboratory at Picatinny, and alteration for administrative facilities at Rock Island, fire protection shop buildings, interior electrical distribution and a weapons quality test facility at Watervliet. At the Army depots, the committee approves a vehicle maintenance support facility at Anniston, a care and preservation facility at Letterkenney, alterations to buildings for Logistics Data Center at Lexington-Blue Grass, addition and alterations to the depot operations building and security fencing at Red River, an industrial plating shop at Sacramento, a medical/dental clinic at Seneca, and a chapel center at Sierra. The committee approves an ADP and communications center conversion and addition at Aberdeen Proving Grounds and igloo magazines at Yuma Proving Grounds. Other projects approved are mobile optical sites, post chapel addition and range power at the White Sands Missile Range, boiler house modernization at the Army Materials and Mechanics Research Center, upgrade of lighting at the Aeronautical Maintenance Center and a new hospital at Redstone Arsenal.

The depot headquarters and administrative building at Anniston Depot was not authorized for reasons of economy.

U.S. ARMY COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND (INSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The committee authorizes \$9,530,000 for the U.S. Army Communications Command. The authorization includes Phase I of the academic building for the Intelligence School and a consolidated test support facility at Fort Huachuca and electric equipment maintenance storage, electric distribution reconfiguration and interior water supply at Fort Ritchie.

A request for a commissary of Fort Huachuca was deferred for the same reason that the Fort Bliss commissary was not authorized, i.e., the committee is of the opinion that commissaries should be paid for from surcharge funds.

U.S. ARMY MILITARY ACADEMY

The committee approves new authorization of \$8,862,000 to provide alteration of cadet barracks, a public comfort station, and an addition to the gymnasium at the U.S. Army Military Academy.

While recognizing the need to improve and expand the West Point gymnasium, the committee is of the opinion that needed expansion can be accomplished at the level of funding authorized.

U.S. ARMY HEALTH SERVICES COMMAND

New authorization of \$20,259,000 is approved for the U.S. Army Health Services Command. The authorization includes electrical power improvement at Fort Detrick and electrical mechanical upgrade for six hospitals at various locations in the United States.

The committee is of the opinion that the hospitals at Fort Bliss and Devens which were recently completed can be safely deferred without danger in loss of accreditation.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Approval is granted for a laboratory addition costing \$2,515,000 at the Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory.

MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AND TERMINAL SERVICE

The committee denied the disposal dikes project at Sunny Point Military Ocean Terminal. The committee is of the opinion that the construction of dikes to retain spoil from maintenance dredging should properly be charged to maintenance funds.

U.S. ARMY, ALASKA

The committee approves five projects in Alaska amounting to \$5,765,000. The approval provides for a power distribution line at Fort Greely, airfield paving and lighting and a dental clinic at Fort Richardson, and a cold storage warehouse and dining facilities improvement at Fort Wainwright.

The committee felt that the Fort Wainwright barracks modernization project could be deferred for reasons of economy.

U.S. ARMY, HAWAII

For Hawaii, the committee approves four projects totaling \$16,529,000. At Schofield Barracks, the committee approves Phase I of aviation facilities, barracks modernization and a transformer substation. At Tripler General Hospital, a barracks modernization project is approved.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

In support of the national goal in reducing environmental pollution the committee approves the Army request for \$17,714,000 to provide air and water pollution abatement facilities. Of this total \$1,356,000 are for air pollution abatement projects and \$16,358,000 for water pollution control projects. The total authorized is a 21 percent increase over the amount requested and approved in FY 1974. This reflects the first onset of requirements growing from the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972. As these requirements develop further, even larger sums are anticipated for pollution abatement efforts in future MCA programs.

DINING FACILITIES MODERNIZATION

(Inside the United States)

The committee approves \$10,723,000 for modernization of dining facilities at ten installations at various locations in the United States. This project is an important facet in the Army's program to improve overall Service life. Modernization of these outdated, inefficient dining facilities will significantly increase the Army's capability to provide appealing wholesome meals so important to the soldiers well being.

U.S. ARMY, SOUTHERN COMMAND

The committee approves the Army request for two projects at Corozal for a total of \$557,000. The approved projects are air conditioning of a finance office building and a commissary storage addition.

The barracks project at Fort Amador was deferred due to questions of its requirement. The air conditioning of an administrative building project at Fort Clayton was deferred due to low priority and for reasons of economy.

U.S. ARMY, PACIFIC

For Korea, the committee approves four projects totaling \$5,139,000. These are air conditioning for the Seoul Hospital, barracks modernization, new barracks and community facilities.

PUERTO RICO

The committee approves an Armed Forces Examination and Entrance Station costing \$1,862,000 for Fort Buchanan in Puerto Rico.

KWAJALEIN MISSILE RANGE

Two projects are approved by the committee for the National Missile Range for a total cost of \$1,272,000. The approval provides for additional instrumentation and technical support facilities, and an incinerator/compactor.

The air conditioning for barracks and dining facilities project and the electrical power addition on the island of Ennylabegan were deferred due to low priority and for reasons of economy.

U.S. ARMY SECURITY AGENCY
(OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

One project at an ASA overseas location, for an electrical maintenance shop and warehouse, is approved for \$148,000.

U.S. ARMY COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND
(OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The committee approves the Army request for upgrading power at Futema, Okinawa, an overseas communications site, at a cost of \$532,000.

U.S. ARMY, EUROPE

The committee grants new authorization for U.S. Army, Europe in the amount of \$120,514,000. Included are \$84,000,000 for NATO Infrastructure, \$32,355,000 for various installations in Germany and \$4,159,000 for Camp Darby, Italy. Projects approved for installations in Germany are missile operational facilities at Zweibriecken, a vehicle maintenance facility at Nahbollenbach, maintenance facilities at Wildflecken, maintenance hardstands at various locations, improve ammunition storage at various locations, a radio relay site, and a Defense satellite communications system facility. Other projects approved for Germany are alterations to the 97th General Hospital at Frankfurt, barracks at Pruem Post, new dependent schools at Heidelberg, Ulm and Kitzingen and a commissary addition and alteration at Kitzingen. The committee also approves a medical clinic and improvement of ammunition storage facilities at Camp Darby, Italy.

The committee is of the opinion that NATO Infrastructure requirements can be met within the funding level authorized. The upgrade of operations facilities project at Pruem Post was deferred for reasons of economy.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION

As in previous years, the committee has approved authorization of \$10,000,000 to meet unforeseen situations occasioned by (a) unforeseen security considerations, (b) new weapons development, (c) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, or (d) improved production schedules. Each project to be accomplished under this authority must meet strict criteria specified by the committee and must be reported to the committee before the project can be started.

AMENDMENTS TO PREVIOUS AUTHORIZATIONS

The Army reported to the committee that it is unable to build a confinement facility at Fort Sill, a barracks at Fort Myer, a barracks modernization project for the Panama Area, industrial waste treatment facilities at Cornhusker Army Ammunition Plant or the separation of the storm and sanitary sewer systems at Rock Island Arsenal within authorization granted in previous years. Increases in construction costs due to unexpected inflation growth and necessary changes in the projects require a deficiency authorization of \$6,284,000 for these five Army installations. In addition to the above deficiencies, the Army also reported that it is unable to build three projects in Germany within authorization granted in previous years. These are a barracks at Pruem Post, additions to dependent schools and new dependent schools at various locations in Germany. Extraordinary increases in construction costs in Europe accompanied by devaluations of the dollar have generated the need for a deficiency authorization of \$3,843,000 for these three projects in Germany. The committee approves the Army deficiency request in the amount of \$8,853,000 for \$5,010,000 at four installations and \$3,843,000 in Europe. The industrial waste treatment project at Cornhusker Army Ammunition Plant was deferred for re-evaluation of its requirement. The committee was of the opinion that an adequate confinement facility at Fort Sill could be constructed within the funds authorized.

TITLE II—NAVY

Inside the United States.....	\$512, 620, 000
Outside the United States	44, 434, 000
Total.....	557, 054, 000
Deficiency authorization.....	20, 585, 000

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM

Navy witnesses testified that the Navy Program consisted only of projects which will provide facilities for new missions, current missions, and the modernization of the Shore Establishment.

The Navy this year stressed in their military construction program projects associated with strategic forces, an all-volunteer force, major weapons systems, pollution abatement, and training facilities.

Under strategic forces 103 million 808 thousand dollars, or approximately 18 percent of this year's program was requested for construction of the Trident Support Site.

Projects for an all-volunteer force were requested for support of bachelor housing, community support facilities, medical facilities and cold iron facilities. These projects constitute 36 percent of the program.

The Navy stated that projects which will directly support major weapons systems, excluding Trident, are projects in support of the Class 688 nuclear attack submarine, the P-3C anti-submarine warfare patrol aircraft, the CAPTOR anti-submarine warfare system, the A-6E and A-7E attack aircraft, the EA-6B electronic countermeasure aircraft, the S-3A ASW aircraft, and the light airborne multipurpose system (LAMPS). The request for projects to directly support major weapons systems is only 1.5 percent or 8.7 million dollars. Other projects that will provide facilities for supporting deployed as well as new deployments of weapons systems increase the major weapons systems projects by \$21.5 million. These projects will provide facilities for supporting the EA-6B electromagnetic countermeasure aircraft, the A-7E attack aircraft, F-14 carrier based fighter aircraft, S-3A long range ASW aircraft, the 637 long hull and 688 class nuclear attack submarines, and the E-2C airborne early warning aircraft.

For pollution abatement, the Navy's request was approximately 10 percent of its total program. This program continues in accordance with the Clean Air Act and the 1972 amendments to the Water Pollution Control Act. Fifty-nine million dollars of this year's program has been allocated to abatement of air and water pollution.

For training facilities, the Navy requested 28.6 million dollars or 5 percent of this year's program. There are 8 projects in this year's request to provide facilities for housing new operational and weapons systems simulation trainers.

The committee gave careful consideration to all projects and the following table summarizes the authorization requested and approved for each Naval District.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (SEC. 201)

[In thousands of dollars]

Naval district	Navy request, fiscal year 1975 ¹	Committee approved
Inside the United States:		
1st Naval District.....	7,001	22,175
3rd Naval District.....	6,354	4,971
4th Naval District.....	9,982	9,982
Naval District, Washington, D.C.....	28,909	43,909
5th Naval District.....	48,848	41,691
6th Naval District.....	93,822	84,262
8th Naval District.....	6,338	4,508
9th Naval District.....	10,164	1,953
11th Naval District.....	94,817	79,533
12th Naval District.....	6,847	5,451
13th Naval District.....	* 114,501	* 114,501
14th Naval District.....	9,327	9,327
Marine Corps.....	40,810	36,257
Various locations:		
Pollution abatement—Air.....	9,849	9,849
Pollution abatement—Water.....	44,251	44,251
Total, inside the United States.....	531,820	512,620
Outside the United States:		
10th Naval District.....	5,159	5,159
15th Naval District.....	800	800
Atlantic Ocean area.....	6,059	6,059
European area.....	2,070	2,070
Indian Ocean area.....	0	14,802
Pacific Ocean area.....	16,468	10,447
Various locations:		
Pollution abatement—Air.....	1,059	1,059
Pollution abatement—Water.....	4,038	4,038
Total, outside the United States.....	35,653	44,434
General support programs.....	567,473	557,054
General appropriations reduction.....	0	0
Total, authorization for appropriations.....	567,473	557,054

¹ Revised to reflect program change request of June 12, 1974.² Includes \$103,808,000 for Trident facilities.

FIRST NAVAL DISTRICT

In the First Naval District, new authorization of \$7,001,000 was requested for seven projects. The projects requested were: a steam and condensate lines addition at the Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine to provide an adequate supply of steam to the underground steam distribution system; a bachelor enlisted quarters modernization at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, Maine; a theater facility, with stage and seating capacity of 150 for the Naval Security Group Activity, Winter Harbor, Maine. The following four projects were requested for the Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island: Sims Hall alterations will convert space at the War College to accommodate installation of war gaming computer equipment, an operational trainer facility at the Destroyer School will house a 1200 psi propulsion plant trainer to train personnel in the operation and casualty control of the 1200 psi steam system, a ware-

house to accommodate units in the Newport area commands, and a replacement public works administration building for the public works department. At the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, Maine, the committee added a steam plant improvements project in the amount of \$4,900,000. The additional 200 MBH boiler capacity provided by this project is required to meet increased demands. This boiler will be oil fired, but with the capability to be converted to burn coal by a follow on project. For the Naval Underwater Systems Center, Newport, Rhode Island, the committee added three projects: A weapons development project in the amount of \$4,742,000 will provide a facility to develop and test new weapons and modify inservice weapons. A Technical Service Ship in the amount of \$2,507,000 was added to provide a facility to house machine tools for prototype layout and fabrication of various weapons systems and components of the weapons systems. This project will permit consolidation of shops from 20 scattered, overcrowded, and functionally inadequate quonsets and World War II structures. A Project Support Facility in the amount of \$3,025,000 was added to provide storage space for weapons returned to the Naval Underwater Systems Center by the fleet for development of modifications necessary to obtain improved weapon system performance. Currently whole weapons must be stored in overcrowded laboratories or out of doors during component testing and development.

The new authority granted is \$22,175,000.

THIRD NAVAL DISTRICT

This program requested \$6,354,000 for three projects at the Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut.

A floating drydock mooring facility which has the required capacity to dock the long hull 637 and 688 class nuclear submarines was requested for the Naval Submarine Base.

At the Submarine Medical Center, the bachelor enlisted quarters project, designed for 137 men, will insure their immediate availability for both routine and emergency duties. The committee denied this low-priority project in the amount of \$1,383,000.

For the Naval Submarine Base (Marine Barracks), a bachelor enlisted quarters project designed to accommodate 53 men will replace an existing substandard structure.

The committee approved the amount of \$4,971,000.

FOURTH NAVAL DISTRICT

The program for the Fourth Naval District requested \$9,982,000 for five projects at three naval installations in the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

At the Naval Air Test Facility, Lakehurst, New Jersey, an industrial building modernization project will provide industrial spaces for the manufacture of prototype equipment in support of research and development programs on catapults, arresting gear, ground support equipment and visual landing aids. The engineering building to house 730 professional, technical and clerical personnel, and the electrical distribution lines project will provide sufficient electrical power to service new building construction and building conversions.

The projects at Lakehurst are required as a result of the Shore Establishment Realignment Program which transferred 1,400 military positions out of Lakehurst and 1,300 civilian positions from Naval Air Engineering Center, Philadelphia, into Lakehurst.

At the Navy Ships Parts Control Center the project provides for conversion of warehouse facilities to administrative space. The space is required to accommodate personnel being relocated from the Navy Electronics Supply Office, Great Lakes, Illinois.

At the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, a project to provide fire sprinkler protection and proper exits for hospital buildings was requested.

The committee approved the amount requested of \$9,982,000.

NAVAL DISTRICT, WASHINGTON, D.C.

The program requested \$28,909,000 for ten projects at four Naval installations in the District of Columbia and the State of Maryland.

For the installation, Commandant, Naval District, Washington, D.C., a building rehabilitation project was requested to provide a facility for the support of the White House Communications Agency.

At the Naval Research Laboratory, the requirement was for an air conditioning plant (4th increment) to increase the capacity of the central chilled water plant and the acquisition of land for a buffer zone around the laboratory's Maryland Point Observatory.

At the Naval Academy, there were two projects requested: the replacement of a damaged bulkhead which is used for maintaining small craft assigned to the Naval Academy, the Luce Hall addition and modernization project which will rehabilitate existing academic facilities and construct simulated training facilities for instruction in Naval command and management.

At the National Naval Medical Center there are five projects: a public works shop is required to insure a capability for maintenance, operation, plant engineering, management and servicing of the complex, modern facility being developed; a tower fire protection system with sprinklers, alarms and smoke proofing; a medical warehouse to replace the 12 existing buildings which are scattered through the Center; modernization of the parking, utilities at the Center and the road system to complement the overall modernization program for the Center.

The committee added \$15,000,000 for this district for the first phase of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences. This project, which is included under the Navy program, will provide a basic science building that will be an integral part of the University used for educating medical students of all the armed services. This first phase is needed this year to provide space needed for enrolling sufficient students to be able to graduate a minimum of 100 medical students by 1982.

The new authority granted for the Naval District Washington is \$43,909,000.

FIFTH NAVAL DISTRICT

For the Fifth Naval District, this program requested \$48,848,000 for twenty-five projects at twelve installations.

For the Naval Regional Medical Center, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, a central air conditioning system project was requested for the dispensary and dental clinic.

A liquid oxygen and nitrogen facility project for the Naval Air Rework Facility, Cherry Point, will provide an adequate cryogenics equipment overhaul and liquid gas facility.

Two projects were requested at the Fleet Combat Direction Systems Training Center, Atlantic. The tactical support center training building will provide facilities to support courses designed to train personnel to operate and maintain an operational tactical support center and a heating plant expansion project will provide steam generating capability to accommodate additional facilities.

At the Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Virginia, there was a request for a dredging project which will widen the entrance channel to Little Creek from 400 feet to 600 feet and remove a small point of land between Fishermans Cove and Little Creek Channel which causes serious navigational problems for the newer and longer amphibious ships. A command and control and administration building was requested to house command center, communications, operations, management and administrative functions. The Navy advised the committee that as a result of the Chief of Naval Operations plan announced on May 24, 1974 to consolidate fleet commands on July 1, 1975 the need for this project which would have provided space for relocating the Commander Amphibious Forces Atlantic, (COM PHIBLANT) Staff outside an area of high intensity aircraft noise from the Norfolk Municipal airport was changed. The locating of the Naval Surfaces Atlantic Headquarters in the CINCLANTFLT compound eliminated the need for the building for that particular group of people. A requirement remains to relocate from this area of high intensity noise subordinate amphibious elements of the new Surface Forces Atlantic Organization that will remain at the Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek. The Navy advises that after the COMPHIBLANT staff move an administrative space deficiency of 116,000 sq. ft. will exist. Although a significant deficiency remains in administrative space, the committee believes the new requirement does not meet the urgency criteria for authorizing the project this year. Therefore, the committee denied this \$2,030,000 project.

The emergency electrical generator project at the Atlantic Command Operations Control Center was requested to assure electric power during time of commercial power failure.

At the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, five projects were requested including a helicopter landing strip project that will correct critical deficiencies in air and ground capability now creating safety hazards and operational difficulties at the existing heliport, a helicopter parking apron (heliport) project which will replace parking facilities which are remote from the hangars and inadequate in number thus causing a loss of efficiency in operating and maintenance functions, a control tower (heliport) to provide a capability to serve the expected expansion of helicopters assigned to the Naval Air Station in connections with the Shore Establishment Realignment program, and an operational flight trainer facility to provide officer and enlisted aviation personnel specialized instruction and familiarization in the operation of the newly introduced E-2C aircraft and related systems, and an AUW complex security improvements project to provide light weight torpedo maintenance, test and storage for fleet activities.

Three projects were requested for the Naval Station, Norfolk. A dredging project will increase the depth below mean low water to accommodate the deeper draft of Navy ships that will be using these facilities, a bachelor enlisted quarters will accommodate 504 men, a pier utilities project will provide utility services from shore facilities to ships in port so that ships may assume a cold iron condition. The committee denied the low priority bachelor enlisted quarters project in the amount of \$3,284,000.

At the Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, the POL pipeline project will provide for the interconnection of the Craney Island fuel depot diesel dual marine/JP5 storage tankage with the smaller tankage at the destroyer-submarine piers, Naval Station, and the Naval Air Station. The project also provides for the installation of sludge piping between the Naval Station and Craney Island. These improvements should result in the avoidance of costs that will equate to a payback period of 7 years.

At the Naval Air Station, Oceana two projects were requested. A weapons system training facility which will provide training of pilots and flight officers in the operation of the A6E weapons system, and a utilities project which will expand the station utility systems.

For the Norfolk Regional Medical Center, three projects were requested. At the Naval Station, Norfolk a dispensary facility was requested to replace two existing dispensaries at the Naval Air Station and Naval Operating Base; at the Naval Air Station, Oceana, a dispensary/dental clinic facility was requested to replace an undersized and functionally obsolete facility; and at the Norfolk Naval Regional Medical Center (Naval Hospital) a project was requested for modernization and updating of substandard utility systems and demolition of excess structures.

For the Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, there are two projects. The drydock 4 modernization (1st increment) project provides complete pumpwell modernization and upgrades utilities and the bachelor enlisted quarters modernization (Marine Barracks) project will provide barracks for 106 men.

At the Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, two projects were requested. The CAPTOR weapons system facilities project will alter an existing facility to house the CAPTOR weapons system and provide storage space, and the physical security alterations project will correct security features at the station. The CAPTOR weapons system facilities project in the amount of \$1,843,000 was deferred to a future program to coincide with the authorization of production for this weapon system.

The committee approved new authority in the amount of \$41,691,000.

SIXTH NAVAL DISTRICT

This program requested \$93,822,000 for thirty-seven projects at sixteen Naval installations.

At the Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida, the aircraft systems training building addition project was requested to provide space for an additional A-7E training device. An aircraft maintenance hangar, at the Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, was requested to support

the 60 additional carrier based ASW aircraft newly assigned to the Air Station, and a petty officers' mess with adequate facilities was requested for a projected 3,002 petty officers. The aircraft maintenance hangar project in the amount of \$5,359,000 was deferred without prejudice to a future program.

For the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida two projects were requested. A radar facilities project will replace an existing unreliable, 26 year old search radar equipment and upgrade the radar air traffic control facility, and a magazine area fencing project will provide adequate security to the station's magazines.

At the Naval Regional Medical Center, Jacksonville three projects were requested. The hospital modernization project will provide fire protection and other utility systems to support the Naval Hospital. The dispensary and dental clinic project at the Naval Air Station Cecil Field will provide necessary medical and dental care to authorized personnel in the Cecil Field area of Jacksonville. At the Naval Station, Mayport, a dispensary and dental clinic project will provide a facility to serve the need of the 63,732 eligible beneficiaries. This \$4,996,000 project was deferred without prejudice to a future program.

For the Naval Station, Mayport, Florida, there were two projects requested. A new helicopter maintenance hangar project was requested to provide maintenance facilities for a squadron of light airborne multi-purpose system helicopters being assigned under a new base mission. At the Fleet Training Center, an operations training building project was requested to provide essential training capabilities in anti-submarine warfare.

For the Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida two projects were requested for the Service School Command: a nuclear power training building project to accommodate the relocation of the Mare Island school and complete consolidation of nuclear power training facilities, and a bachelor enlisted quarters project designed to accommodate 780 men.

At the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida there were six projects requested: a general warehouse project to replace a deteriorated, structurally unsound warehouse of wooden construction, converted from a seaplane hangar; a petty officers mess to replace an inadequate facility for eligible personnel in the Pensacola area; the third increment of the entrance and arterial roads project to widen from two lanes to 4 lanes approximately 5.5 miles of existing roads; the aircraft cleaning and disassembly facility will consolidate the several preparatory operations of major aircraft rework into one modern and efficient facility; a runway restoration project at two outlying fields; and a consolidated public works center to house maintenance shop/administration/storage functions.

For the Naval Technical Training Center, Pensacola, the projects requested were a bachelor enlisted quarters project to accommodate 472 men, and a gymnasium complex to support the physical fitness and recreation of personnel assigned to this activity.

At the Naval Air Station, Whiting Field, Florida there were two projects requested. An air maintenance training building project will accommodate the relocation of helicopter training from the Naval Air Station Ellyson to the Naval Air Station Whiting, and

an aviation warehouse project will consolidate widely scattered supply functions and will replace an existing deteriorated structure.

At the Naval Air Station, Meridian, Mississippi, three projects were requested. The target range facility project will provide facilities for the recently assumed mission of advance pilot training; the CPO/EM club improvements project will provide additional space needed to support increased population of the new Naval Technical Training Center and the land acquisition project will acquire in fee 470 acres for a target range.

At the Naval Hospital, Beaufort, South Carolina a hospital modernization project was requested to provide central air conditioning and the replacement of steam distribution and condensate return piping.

At the Charleston Naval Shipyard, the Cosgrove Avenue extension project will provide ready access and egress to the local community street system and interstate highways.

For the Naval Station, Charleston, South Carolina four projects were requested: the berthing pier project will provide space needed to permit homeported ships to moor at a pier during inport periods; the dental clinic will increase the capability to care for the 3,485 eligible beneficiaries assigned to the area, the berthing pier utilities will provide cold iron utility services for an increase of homeported ships from 44 to 63 by FY 1978, and the bachelor enlisted quarters with mess project at the Marine Barracks will provide modern berthing and dining facilities for the 142 man Marine Guard force.

The Naval Supply Center, Charleston, South Carolina requires a fuel pier that meets Coast Guard pollution requirements and permits consolidation of tanker and barge operations. The conversion of pier K to a fuel pier project was requested to accomplish this requirement.

At the Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, South Carolina, three projects were requested: the berthing utilities projects will provide shore utilities for assigned ammunition vessels; the electrical distribution system project will provide an alternate and reliable power source to FBM submarines; and the security fencing improvements project will increase the physical security at the Polaris Missile Facility, Atlantic.

At the Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tennessee, a dispensary and dental clinic project was requested to replace World War II wood frame facilities which are substandard in all respects.

At the Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee, a hospital improvements-electrical project was requested to modernize the electrical system to meet standard of the National Fire Protection Association and provide new elements in the electrical systems to provide safe use of the modern and essential electro-medical appliances required to support and preserve patient life.

At the Naval Coastal Systems Laboratory, Panama City, Florida, the committee added a helicopter/test craft support facility project in the amount of \$795,000. This facility is a valid Navy requirement, which the Navy states is needed to upgrade the jet fuel storage and dispensing system serving helicopters and special test craft, such as amphibious landing craft tested and developed at Panama City. Safety hazards inherent in the present make-shift fueling system will be eliminated by the project.

The new authority granted is \$84,262,000.

EIGHTH NAVAL DISTRICT

With respect to the Eighth Naval District, this program requested \$6,338,000 for four projects at three Naval installations.

At the Naval Support Activity, New Orleans, Louisiana, two projects were requested: the bachelor officers' quarters with mess project will be designed to accommodate 99 officers, and the steam plant and electrical improvements project will replace six boilers and provide improvements to the electrical distribution system.

At the Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas a boiler replacement project was requested to replace inefficient and deteriorated steam generating equipment. The project cost is \$1,830,000. The committee recognizes the need for a replacement boiler, but does not believe the need is of such urgency that this project cannot be deferred for a year.

At the Naval Air station, Kingsville, Texas a runway restoration project was requested to restore runways 1-19 and 13-31 at outlying landing field, Orange Grove. These runways are required for training of Naval aviators in T2-C basic jet and TA-4 advanced jet aircraft.

The committee approved new authority in the amount of \$4,508,000.

NINTH NAVAL DISTRICT

For the Ninth Naval District, this program originally requested \$12,632,000 for four projects at the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois. This was modified by the Navy's program change request of June 12, 1974 to \$10,164,000 for 3 projects at the Naval Training Center.

At the Administrative Command, the Chief Petty officers' mess project was requested to replace a World War II facility and will be designed to accommodate 1,337 men. This low priority project in the amount of \$1,286,000 was denied.

At the Service School Command, the Engineman's school will provide a new applied instruction building needed for newly assigned gas turbine engine training; the bachelor enlisted quarters project will be designed to accommodate 300 men; and at the Naval Hospital Corps School, the bachelor enlisted quarters project was requested to accommodate 1,147 personnel (both male and female). The last project was withdrawn by the Navy because a change in training requirements for hospital corpsmen reduced the need for bachelor enlisted quarters spaces at this center.

The committee also denied the low priority Enginemen's school project in the amount of \$6,925,000.

The new authority granted is \$1,953,000.

ELEVENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

For the Eleventh Naval District, this program requested \$94,817,000 for thirty-four projects at eleven Naval installations.

At the Naval Regional Medical Center, Camp Pendleton, the hospital support facilities project will provide a medical warehouse building, public works and automotive maintenance shops, and an ambulance garage. This project in the amount of \$2,402,000 was deferred without prejudice to a future program.

In the Del Mar area, the dispensary alteration and addition project will provide critically needed space for expanding clinical services to Marines assigned to schools battalion, Amphibious Tractor Battalion, Shore Party Battalion, various other components and students.

At the Edson Range area, a dispensary and dental clinic project was requested to provide services to Marine Corps Recruits undergoing weapons training during their recruit training period.

At the Headquarters area a dispensary was requested to provide general and specialized clinical services for active duty personnel, dependents of active duty personnel and other authorized personnel.

In the Las Pulgas area, a dispensary and dental clinic project was requested to serve the Navy and Marine personnel in the area.

In the San Mateo area a dispensary and dental clinic was requested and in the San Onofre area a dental clinic was requested to serve the 4,400 personnel using this facility.

At the Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, three projects were requested: a laser systems research and development laboratory project to provide a facility for development of laser weapons systems; a dispensary and dental clinic to replace a wood frame structure which was constructed in 1945; and a Petty Officers and EM Club to provide recreational service club for enlisted personnel, grades E2-E6.

At the Long Beach Naval Shipyard, the first increment of the Pier E conversion project was requested as a part of the shipyard modernization program to upgrade a berthing pier to full industrial capability with necessary utilities in order for ships berthed at Pier E to go "Cold Iron" during overhaul.

At the Naval Air Station, Miramar four projects were requested: the operational training buildings project will provide space for five new simulation type operational trainers. No facilities exist at the Air Station which can be used to house the new trainers. The aircraft maintenance hangar project will support the E2B squadrons consisting of one training squadron and six deployable squadrons. The hangar improvements (utilities) project will provide built in cooling air and increased 400 hertz electrical power for two F-14 aircraft maintenance hangars, and the electrical distribution system project will provide the facilities and equipment for planned load increases and provide cathodic protection for fuel line and utility systems.

At the Naval Air Station, North Island seven projects were requested: an aircraft parking apron project will replace a deteriorated parking apron for supporting the new S-3A aircraft; the operational training building project will extend the present S-3 training building to accommodate the three additional trainers that are being delivered in mid-calendar 1976; the aircraft maintenance hangar project will provide space for the S-2 and S-3 fixed wing ASW aircraft; the hangar additions and alterations project will build an addition to an existing hangar and modify existing shops and office spaces for eight Fleet helicopter squadrons; the intermediate maintenance airframes shop project was requested for the repair and maintenance of tires and wheels, ejection seats, hydraulic, pneumatic, fiberglass and plastics, and structural members of the aircraft; the special weapons security improvements project will improve the security measures at the station's advanced underseas weapons area; at the Naval Air Rework Facility, the engine parts coating facility will provide a facility to

apply ceramic coating to jet engine cold section components which will improve engine life and flight safety characteristics.

At the Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, the dental clinic replacement project was requested to provide a dental facility for military commands at the Naval Construction Battalion Center, Naval Missile Center, Point Mugu, and other authorized personnel of Ventura/Santa Barbara and Los Angeles County areas.

At the Naval Electronics Laboratory Center, San Diego, the second increment of the electronics development and testing laboratory project was requested to provide an engineering support wing with a roof structure designed for installation of real or mockup radio frequency equipment.

For the Naval Regional Medical Center, San Diego, four projects were requested at the Naval Dental Center, a dental clinic and school project will provide adequate dental services to authorized personnel, and provide training for Navy dental technicians; a dispensary addition and alterations project at the Naval Air Station, Miramar will provide a modern health care center adequate to serve the eligible patient population of rapidly growing North San Diego; the dispensary and dental clinic project at the Naval Training Center will provide medical and dental care for 19,850 active duty personnel including 9,484 recruits; the land acquisition project (Murphy Canyon) will acquire approximately 103 acres of land for future construction of a new Naval hospital complex.

At the Naval Training Center, San Diego, the bachelor enlisted quarters (Service School Command) project was requested to accommodate 1,296 men in grades E2-E4.

There were two projects requested for the Navy Submarine Support Facility, San Diego, California. The Berthing Pier Project will provide space for two submarine tenders and submarines, and for an Auxiliary Repair Dry Dock used for minor repairs to the attack submarines; and the Floating Dry Dock Mooring Facility Project will provide moorings in this area.

Three projects were requested for the Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach, California. The Bachelor Enlisted Quarters with Mess project, will accommodate 90 men in grades E2 through E9; the Storage Security Improvements Project will provide security lighting, guardhouse and an alarm control center for the Naval Weapons Station and the Special Weapons Magazine Project for the Fallbrook Annex will provide physical security for that area.

The committee denied without prejudice two projects for the Naval Regional Medical Center, San Diego. The committee does not question the requirement for either the dispensary addition and alteration in the amount of \$2,295,000 for the Naval Air Station, Miramar or the dispensary and dental clinic in the amount of \$10,537,000, but believes the need for both projects is not of sufficient urgency for inclusion in this year's bill.

The committee approved the amount of \$79,533,000.

TWELFTH NAVAL DISTRICT

For the Twelfth Naval District the Program requested \$6,847,000 for six projects at six Naval Installations.

At the Naval Air Rework Facility, Alameda, the Avionics Building Environmental Control Project was requested to permit accurate rework of sensitive aircraft electronic equipment.

At the Naval Hospital, Lemoore, California, the hospital/medical storage project was requested to provide adequate and conveniently located storage and supply administrative space for active stock which requires space for 1100-1200 line items. Current space limits storage to only 700 active items.

At the Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, California, the advanced Undersea Weapons Sentry Tower project was requested to provide constant surveillance of the storage of classified ordnance.

At the Naval Supply Center, Oakland, California, a wharf utilities project was requested for two berths to allow combat stores ships to use the berth without using their own power. The committee recognizes the advantages of cold iron projects, but believes this \$1,396,000 project may be deferred to a future program, without seriously degrading operations.

The domestic water supply project, at the Naval Communication Station, was requested to replace the system presently supplied under a municipal district contract which will be terminated in May 1975.

At the Mare Island Naval Shipyard, the Engineering/Management Building project, (1st Increment), was requested to consolidate engineering functions and industrial operations in one building and remove these operations from three 118 year old buildings that have been declared unsafe.

The new authority granted is \$5,451,000.

THIRTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

The request for the Thirteenth Naval District was \$114,501,000 for eight projects at four naval installations.

At the Naval Station, Adak, Alaska, three projects were requested. A runway and taxiway overlay project is required to strengthen the taxiway and runway to handle the P-3 ASW patrol and other aircraft. Aircraft movements average 1100 per month. The Weapons Security Improvement Project will provide security features for the safe-keeping of the weapons utilized by the P-3 aircraft. The power plant addition will provide one new 3,000 KW diesel-electric generator to replace four old 600 KW units, which are deteriorated beyond economical repair.

For the Trident support site (Phase II), the request was for \$103,808,000 to provide second phase facilities for a complete refit facility for the Trident system which will maintain and improve the Nation's key strategic deterrent capability to meet the projected threat in the 1980's.

The Navy advised the committee during the hearings of its plans for obtaining the sewage treatment facility authorized last year, but for which funding was denied. The Navy has completed arrangements with Kitsap County to receive and treat Navy sewage at their planned Brownsville plant. The first costs will be approximately the same if the Navy built its own plant, but the life cycle costs will be lower by connecting to the Kitsap County Plant. Therefore, the committee concurs with the Navy's plan to proceed with the provision of sewage

treatment facilities by a connection to the Kitsap County sewage system.

The nuclear repair facility addition at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard was requested to expand capacity and capability for a projected increase in workload and insures effective control of the critical work performed in the facility.

At the Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Washington, three projects were requested: the operational storage building project will provide a storage building for Electronic Counter Measure Pods, used on the EA-6B electronic countermeasure aircraft; the medium attack trainer building project will provide a building for five aircraft operational training devices delivered or scheduled to be delivered in 1976; and the hangar alterations project will convert hangar spaces previously used for avionics maintenance into badly needed squadron operational and maintenance spaces.

The committee approved the requested amount of \$114,501,000.

FOURTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

For the Fourteenth Naval District, this program originally requested \$6,627,000 for five projects at four naval installations.

Under the Program Change of June 12, 1974, the Navy requested the addition of an intelligence center project for Commander in Chief, Pacific. This revised the request to \$9,327,000 for six projects at five naval installations.

For the Commander in Chief Pacific, the intelligence center project was requested to provide a consolidated center that will: (1) accommodate the entire new joint services organization, (2) streamline intelligence operations and response times, and (3) reduce intelligence gathering operational costs.

At the Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu, Hawaii, there are two projects. The wharf renovation project will provide an ammunition wharf for deep draft ships, and expand the capacity for operations of all ship types and the special weapons magazines (West Loch Branch), will increase the physical security of the area.

At Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, the electric power plant project will provide a replacement facility to generate electrical power for the deperming process.

At Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, the machine shop modernization project will consolidate, rearrange and modernize the machine shop and central tool shop.

For the Naval Communication Station, Honolulu, the satellite communications terminal project will expand the existing facility to permit installation of a second satellite communications terminal and a broadcast terminal.

The committee approved the requested amount of \$9,327,000.

MARINE CORPS

This program originally requested \$41,243,000 for twenty-three projects at 10 Naval installations.

Under the Program Change of June 12, 1974 the cost of potable water system project at the Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow,

CA was reduced by \$433,000. This reduction reduced the requested amount to \$40,810,000.

The Marine Corps Historical Center project at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C. will provide space to house a historical library for practical study of official histories. This project in the amount of \$1,874,000 was deferred without prejudice to a future program.

At the Marine Corps Development and Education Command, the Bachelor Enlisted Quarters Modernization project will provide quarters for 524 men in grades E2-E6.

At Marine Corp Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, there were five projects requested. There are three bachelor enlisted quarters projects—one in the Courthouse Bay area for 654 men, one at the Hadnot Point area for 537 men, and one to the French Creek area for 480 men. There is an EM dining facility modernization project that will provide for renovation of 7 enlisted dining facilities throughout the Camp Lejeune Complex and an electrical system improvements project which will balance the base electrical load.

At the Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina, the project will insure an adequate and reliable system of electrical power distribution to Station activities.

At the Marine Corps Air Station (helicopter), New River, North Carolina, the project will provide a warehouse for essential items required to construct and maintain an air field in a combat area.

There were two projects requested at the Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, Arizona. The missile assembly ordnance facility will provide guided missile mission capability. The general warehouse project will provide the necessary facilities for receipt, storage and issue of general and aviation equipment and materials.

At the Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, California, there were three projects requested. The potable water system project will provide water for domestic consumption and the capability to store non-potable water for base fire protection. The Navy advised that the use of a commercial source will result in a capital savings of \$433,000 and annual savings of \$48,000, therefore, the project cost could be reduced to \$724,000. At the Yermo Area, a new heating plant and distribution system will replace one plant built in 1942, and a heating plant and distribution system will provide a consolidated central heating plant in the Nebo area.

At the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California, there were four projects. Two bachelor enlisted quarters projects—one in the Horno area will house 309 men and one in the Pulgas area will house 588 men. At the Marine Corps Base (Headquarters Area) the project will provide an enlisted dining facility with a maximum feeding capacity of 780 men, and a water distribution system improvements project to provide the Santa Margarita and San Mateo areas with adequate water systems.

At Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms, California, there were two projects requested. The substation addition project will provide for required increases in electrical substation capacities, and a central heating plant will replace obsolete equipment, increase heating plant efficiency and improve emission control. The central heating plant project in the amount of \$2,679,000 was deferred to a future program.

There were three projects at Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii. The aircraft hangar improvements project will provide sound attenuation and environmental control to buildings in hazardous noise areas; the bachelor enlisted quarters project will provide spaces for 540 men for personnel in grades E-2 to E-4; and the EM dining facilities modernization project will renovate two enlisted dining facilities.

The committee approved the amount of \$36,257,000.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT—INSIDE UNITED STATES

This program requested \$54,100,000 for two projects located inside the United States.

One project will provide air pollution abatement facilities in the amount of \$9,849,000 for fifteen facilities at fourteen Naval and Marine Corps installations. This project will include items to provide for air pollution abatement through improvements to industrial shop areas and power plants utilizing particulate gas and smoke emissions control, solid waste disposal facilities and other construction to eliminate smoke and air pollution.

The other project will provide water pollution abatement facilities in the amount of \$44,251,000 for twenty-four facilities at Naval and Marine Corps installations. This project is required to continue the Navy's program for correcting, controlling and preventing water pollution and includes items to provide water pollution abatement through the construction of collection and treatment facilities for industrial and sanitary wastes, oily waste collection and reclamation facilities to reduce the potential for oil spills.

The committee approved the amount requested for pollution abatement projects inside the United States of \$54,100,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

TENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

In the Tenth Naval District this program requested \$5,159,000 for five projects at three naval installations.

At the Naval Telecommunication Center, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, the Communications Operations Building will permit the relocation of remaining communication facilities from Ponce, Puerto Rico, to Roosevelt Roads. Deactivation of the facilities at Ponce will permit the excessing of about 950 acres of land area.

There are two projects at the Naval Station, Puerto Rico. The cold storage addition project was requested as a result of the closure of Naval Station San Juan and the subsequent relocation of most of its activities to Roosevelt Roads. The present limited cold storage capacity at the Naval Station does not meet the 60 day cold storage stay.

The land acquisition project is necessary to relocate the existing radar drone control facilities at St. Thomas. The planned and immediate expansion of the adjacent Virgin Islands Telephone Co. (VITELCO) will further obstruct a portion of the Tracking Radar, thus denying coverage of the present drone recovery area.

At the Naval Security Group Activity, Sabana Seca, Puerto Rico, there were two projects requested. The water storage tank project will construct a 200,000 gallon elevated steel water storage tank required for normal daily station consumption demand and fire protection. The land acquisition project will permit acquisition of interest in approximately 1,000 acres of land to provide a buffer zone for receiving antennas.

The committee approved the requested amount of \$5,159,000.

FIFTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

In the Fifteenth Naval District the request was for \$800,000 for a bachelor enlisted quarters project at the Naval Support Activity, Rodman, Canal Zone, which will provide 72 new spaces at the Rodman station proper and the modernization of 22 spaces at the Headquarters Annex, or construction of new spaces with the U.S. Army at Fort Amador.

The committee approved the requested amount of \$800,000.

ATLANTIC OCEAN AREA

In the Atlantic Ocean Area, the program requested \$6,059,000 for five projects at two naval installations.

At the Naval Air Station, Bermuda there is a bachelor enlisted quarters/mess project which will provide new living spaces for 115 men.

At the Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland there are four projects. The runway navigational aids project provides facilities and equipment to precisely determine runway visual range and to transmit this data to control tower and base operations. The EM Dining facility modernization project will enlarge the dining facility to twice the present capacity and will replace galley equipment that is twenty years old and is beyond repair. The entrance to the airport terminal will provide a free but controlled access to the International Airport by altering the main entrance and roadways to the Defense Force area, and the bachelor enlisted quarters with mess modernization project at Grindavik Transmitter site will provide additional living spaces and modernize the existing building to meet habitability criteria.

The committee approved the requested amount of \$6,059,000.

EUROPEAN AREA

For the European Area, the program requested \$2,070,000 for three projects at three naval installations.

At the Naval Air Facility, Sigonella, Sicily, Italy there is a swimming pool project. The project continues the upgrade of facilities support of this vital base. The base is in a remote location, surrounded by only farm land and citrus groves.

At the Naval Security Group Activity, Edzell, Scotland there was a request for an Operations Building addition.

A Petty Officer and Enlisted Men's Mess (open) project was requested at the Naval Activities Detachment, Holy Loch, Scotland.

This will replace an existing facility which provides less than 40% of the prescribed space requirement for the personnel assigned to this detachment.

The committee approved the requested amount of \$2,070,000.

INDIAN OCEAN AREA

The committee authorized \$14,802,000 for construction on the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, which matter has been dealt with earlier in this report.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

For the Pacific Ocean area, this program requested \$16,468,000 for thirteen projects at eight naval installations.

At the Naval Air Station, Agana, Guam, Mariana Islands there was a request for an enlisted men's club designed to accommodate 501 to 750 men. The existing club was built in 1946, as a semi-permanent structure, and is now in an advanced state of deterioration.

At the Naval Communication Station Guam, Finegayan, Mariana Islands there were two projects requested. The satellite communication terminal addition is required to provide high capacity terminals at selective sites to support the Defense Communication System Phase II Worldwide Satellite Communications Program. The bachelor enlisted quarters modernization project will provide adequate spaces for 49 men stationed at Barrigada.

At the Naval Ship Repair Facility, Guam, Mariana Islands there is a sandblast and paint facility project which will consolidate the scattered abrasive blast and painting functions and eliminate the air pollution.

At the Navy Public Works Center, Guam, Mariana Islands, a utility systems expansion project will provide telephone services for 510 units in the FY 74 Family Housing Program and increase electric power reliability and compatibility with the Government of Guam distribution system.

At the Naval Hospital, Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, Japan, a patient recreation building will provide a theater/auditorium and library for authorized personnel assigned to the Far East.

There were three projects requested for the Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, Republic of the Philippines. The airfield pavement improvements project will strengthen a weakened portion of the runway and extend taxiways, enlarge the aircraft parking apron, improve airfield drainage, and provide carrier deck lighting. The Bachelor Enlisted Quarters will provide new quarters for 192 men in grades E-2 through E-9. The Bachelor Officers' Quarters project will provide adequate living space for 60 officers. The committee is concerned with the size of the program in the Philippines and therefore has deferred the airfield improvements project in the amount of \$1,249,000 and the bachelor officers quarters in the amount of \$1,179,000.

At the Naval Hospital, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines there were two projects requested. The replacement dispensary and dental clinic project in the amount of \$3,315,000 was deferred without prejudice to a future program. A Bachelor Enlisted Quarters will

provide new living spaces for 30 men and thus alleviate the overcrowded condition at the hospital. The committee denied this low priority project in the amount of \$278,000.

There were two projects requested at the Naval Station, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines. A Bachelor Enlisted Quarters project for 283 men will provide spaces for personnel assigned to Subic Bay. There is essentially no community support in the city of Olongapo. The Dependent School Expansion/Gym project will provide thirteen more classrooms, and special rooms for remedial reading, music, audio-visual instruction, teachers work room, general purpose instruction rooms and high school gymnasium.

The new authority granted is \$10,447,000.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT—OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AIR POLLUTION

Facilities at naval installations were often constructed with inadequate controls to meet present day environmental standards. This program requested \$1,059,000 for one item to provide air pollution abatement through construction of improvements to the power plant at the Public Works Center, Guam. The requested amount was approved.

WATER POLLUTION

The program requests \$4,038,000 for two water pollution abatement facilities. At the Naval Detachment, Holy Loch, Scotland, a sewage treatment plant was requested and at the Naval Station Roosevelt Roads a ship wastewater collection facility is needed to achieve the goal for clean water in harbor areas. The amount requested of \$4,038,000 was approved.

AMENDMENTS TO PRIOR YEAR PROGRAMS

This year 6 amendments were requested with a total value of \$17,812,000.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., an amendment was required for the sole project, landfill and site improvements. This project was authorized at \$2,000,000 in FY 1969 (PL 90-408) to provide a suitable site for the completed FY 1970 Library and nearly completed FY 1970-1973 Engineering Studies Complex. Recently it has become apparent that the landfill placed to date is unstable, with some unexpected subsidence and lateral movement occurring. The amended authorization of \$2,391,000 is required to modify and stabilize the landfill and construct a redesigned seawall and sheet piling bulkhead, as well as the required road, parking area and walks.

An amendment of \$665,000 was requested to the FY 1971 (PL 91-511) for an aircraft and corrosion treatment facility project at the Naval Air Rework Facility, Pensacola, Florida. The project provides a consolidated facility for disassembly, stripping of paint and corrosion treatment of aircraft undergoing overhaul for ultimate final assembly. The amendment is needed to meet current occupational safety and

health standards for operational personnel and to correct deficiencies in air flow and in the large curtain dividers used to isolate several concurrent operations. These dividers are unique to this type of facility and to a large extent were experimental for this facility.

For FY 1973 (PL 92-545), one amendment was requested that relates to the conservation of petroleum fuel resources by the provision of a coal burning capability in a Steam Plant Expansion project at the Navy Public Works Center, Norfolk, Va. The amendment was required for the Steam Plant Expansion project authorized at \$2,326,000. The project originally planned on the use of oil as fuel, but in consideration of a long term fuel shortage, the amendment of \$3,700,000 was requested to provide a coal burning capability. The conversion to coal increases size of the boilers, requires the addition of precipitators and scrubbers for pollution abatement, and coal and ash handling equipment.

The committee added one FY 1973 amendment for the Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nevada. This amendment for the demilitarization facility project in the amount of \$4,200,000 is needed because of the unexpected high bids received for increments I-FY 1973 and II-FY 1974 and the need to provide coal burning boilers in accordance with new energy policies directed toward the conservation of scarce petroleum resources. Bids on Increments I and II were not received until the June 19, 1974, which prevented the Navy from requesting a change to this bill prior to the start of hearings. Although the Navy planned to seek a FY 1976 amendment, the years delay will likely add \$500,000 to \$800,000 to the cost of the project, therefore the committee felt it prudent to add this amendment. The Navy requested the committee's concurrence to proceed with the contract for the Process Buildings of Increments I and II pending the receipt of an amendment that will permit contracting for the boilers needed to utilize the process buildings. Since there would likely be significant increases in the cost, as much as \$100,000 per month for each month the contract for the Process Buildings is delayed, the committee approves of the Navy proceeding with the contract prior to receipt of the amendment for the boilers' construction.

For the FY 1974 (PL 93-166), three amendments were requested. Two of the amendments relate to providing a capability in steam and hot water generating plants to convert to coal as a source of fuel. The other amendment is for the sole FY 1974 project for the Naval Home, authorized at \$9,444,000. Prior phases of the Naval Home were authorized in FY 1972 and 1973 in the amounts of \$991,000 and \$3,300,000 respectively. Based on construction contract bids received on February 18, 1974 for the major construction of the Home, an amendment of \$2,358,000 is required to construct the facility as originally authorized. The low bid received was competitive and responsive and reflects the lowest possible cost for the work.

At the Naval Air Station, Alameda, CA, the FY 1974 Installation program consists on one project of \$3,827,000. The Pier Utilities project requires an amendment of \$3,929,000 to provide a steam plant with a future capability for conversion to coal firing in accordance with National goals and Department of Defense policy.

For the Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, CA, the FY 1974 Installation program consists of two projects. The heating plant

distribution system project authorized at \$2,826,000 requires an amendment of \$2,408,000 to provide a heating plant with the capability for future conversion to coal firing in accordance with National goals and Department of Defense policy.

In addition the committee added a FY 1974, Public Law 93-166 amendment for the Naval Air Station, Meridian, MS.

Four projects were authorized for this installation in FY 1974. The need for this amendment was created by the bids received for the dispensary and dental clinic in June 1974. The need is greatest for the dispensary and dental clinic when compared to the other project not under contract, the gymnasium. Therefore a decision was made by the Navy to proceed with the dispensary and dental clinic project and defer the gymnasium project until an amendment could be obtained to the Installation total in the FY 1976 Military Construction Act. The committee has been assured by the Navy that there is still a firm and valid need for the gymnasium. The committee believes that construction of this facility should not be delayed an extra year, awaiting the FY 1976 Military Construction bill, added the Installation amendment in the amount of \$934,000 to this year's bill.

SUMMARY OF NAVY PROGRAM

The committee mark-up of Title II resulted in the following project deletions or additions:

<i>Installation/Project</i>	<i>Amount (thousands)</i>
1st Naval District:	
Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, Maine: Steam plant improvements-----	+ \$4, 900
Naval Underwater Systems Center, Newport, R.I.: Weapons development building-----	+4, 742
Project support facility-----	+3, 025
Technical service shop-----	+2, 507
3rd Naval District:	
Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn.: Bachelor enlisted quarters (Submarine Medical Center)-----	-1, 383
Naval District Washington: Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, Md.: Surge facility-----	+15, 000
5th Naval District:	
Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Va.: Command and control and administration building-----	-2, 030
Naval Station Norfolk, Va.: Bachelor enlisted quarters-----	-3, 284
Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, Va.: CAPTOR weapons system facilities-----	-1, 843
6th Naval District:	
Naval Air Station Cecil Field, Fla.: Aircraft maintenance hangar--	-5, 359
Naval Regional Medical Center, Jacksonville, Fla.: Dispensary and dental clinic (N.S. MAYPORT)-----	-4, 996
Naval Coastal Systems Laboratory, Panama City, Fla.: Helicopter/test craft support facility-----	+795
8th Naval District: Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Tex.: Boiler replacement-----	-1, 830
9th Naval District:	
Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill.:	
Chief petty officers' mess (Administrative Command)-----	-1, 286
Engineman's school (Service School Command)-----	-6, 925
Bachelor enlisted quarters (Hospital Corps School)-----	-2, 468

<i>Installation/Project</i>	<i>Amount (thousands)</i>
11th Naval District:	
Naval Regional Medical Center, Camp Pendleton, Calif.: Hospital support facilities	-2,402
Naval Regional Medical Center, San Diego, Calif.: Dispensary addition and alteration (NAS Miramar)	-2,295
Dispensary and dental clinic	-10,587
12th Naval District:	
Naval Supply Center, Oakland, Calif.: Wharf utilities	-1,396
14th Naval District:	
Commander in Chief Pacific, Oahu, Hawaii: Intelligence Center, Pacific	+2,700
Marine Corps:	
Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.: Marine Corps historical center	-1,874
Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, Calif.: Potable Water System (Reduction 1,157 to 724)	-433
Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms, Calif.: Central heating plant	-2,679
Indian Ocean Area:	
Naval Communications Facility, Diego Garcia: Expansion of facilities	+14,802
Pacific Ocean Area:	
Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, Philippines Islands:	
Airfield pavements	-1,249
Bachelor officers quarters	-1,179
Naval Hospital, Subic Bay, Philippines Islands:	
Dispensary and dental clinic	-3,315
Bachelor enlisted quarters	-278
Net reduction	-10,620
Original title II request	567,674
New authorization—Title II	557,054
Amendments to prior authorization:	
Public Law 92-545 (fiscal year 1973):	
Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nev.: Demilitarization facility	+4,200
Public Law 93-166 (fiscal year 1974):	
Naval Home, Gulfport, Miss.: New Naval Home (reduction \$4,719 to \$2,358)	-2,361
Naval Air Station, Meridian, Miss.: Installation total (for gymnasium project)	+934
Net addition	+2,773
Original amendment request	17,812
New amendment total	20,585

TITLE III—AIR FORCE

The Air Force requested \$468,276,000 under Title III of the bill distributed as follows:

	Air Force request	Committee approved
Inside the United States	\$382,042,000	\$392,709,000
Outside the United States	78,134,000	77,097,000
Classified program	8,100,000	8,100,000
Grand total	468,276,000	387,906,000

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM

Air Force witnesses testified that the Air Force Program consisted primarily of projects to support the force and deployment goals presented to the Congress in the Air Force Chief of Staff's Posture Statement. They placed particular stress on several items: \$62 million for additional Airfield Protective Facilities as a part of an incremental program to increase the survival capabilities of the Tactical Fighter Force in Europe; \$44 million for construction of a High Reynolds Number Tunnel to facilitate much needed research and test capability for flights in the transonic speed range; \$9 million for Operational Flight Simulator Facilities to reduce actual flight test time and thereby reduce aircraft operating time and fuel consumption; and a final increment of \$8.7 million as a follow-on to the \$13.5 million authorized last year to provide a modern and highly survivable Advanced Airborne Command Post.

The committee gave careful consideration to all projects and a summary of authorizations requested and approved is presented for each Major Air Command as follows:

PROGRAM CONTENT
[In thousands of dollars]

Command	Air Force request	Committee approval
Inside the United States:		
Aerospace Defense Command.....	9,660	9,660
Air Force Communications Service.....	805	805
Air Force Logistics Command.....	69,949	68,234
Air Force Systems Command.....	68,243	24,205
Air Training Command.....	44,472	41,472
Air University.....	3,758	2,500
Alaskan Air Command.....	15,552	15,552
Headquarters Command, USAF.....	17,854	17,854
Military Airlift Command.....	19,232	10,922
Pacific Air Forces.....	14,594	11,878
Strategic Air Command.....	44,712	36,716
Tactical Air Command.....	33,203	33,203
Pollution abatement.....	22,856	15,756
Special facilities.....	17,152	13,952
Total, inside the United States.....	382,042	302,709,000
Outside the United States:		
Aerospace Defense Command.....	138	138
Pacific Air Forces.....	7,022	5,985
U.S. Air Forces.....	64,245	64,245
U.S. Air Force Security Service.....	4,135	4,135
Pollution abatement.....	595	595
Special facilities.....	1,999	1,999
Total, outside the United States.....	78,134	77,097
Classified (sec. 302): Various worldwide (total).....	8,100	8,100,000
Grand total.....	468,276	387,906,000

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND (INSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The primary mission of the Aerospace Defense Command (ADC) is to discharge Air Force responsibilities for the defense of the United States against aerospace attack. This program requests \$9,660,000 for 11 projects in support of ADC host responsibilities at two Air Force locations.

The program was approved as submitted.

AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

The mission of the Air Force Communications Service (AFCS) is to engineer, program, provide, install, operate, maintain, and manage communications electronics for the Air Force and for other agencies as directed by the Chief of Staff, USAF. The construction requested is one project for \$805,000 at Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, to provide an aircraft flight control facility.

The program was approved as submitted.

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

The mission of the Air Force Logistics Command is to provide an adequate and efficient system of procurement, production, surveillance, maintenance, and supply for the United States Air Force and train specialized units for accomplishment of logistics functions in overseas areas and theaters. This program contains a request for \$69,949,000 which provides facilities at seven locations where Air Force Logistics Command is the host command.

The committee considered that the requirement for a Systems Management Engineering Facility was not of sufficient priority to warrant current authorization. Accordingly, deferral for Wright-Patterson AFB amounts to \$1,715,000.

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

The Air Force Systems Command mission is to advance aerospace technology, adopt it into operational aerospace systems, and acquire qualitatively superior aerospace systems and material needed to accomplish the Air Force mission. The construction program at bases with Air Force Systems Command as host, amounts to \$68,243,000.

In the Committee's judgment, one project at Edwards Air Force Base for Electric Power Plant & Distribution System in the amount of \$1,238,000 is a low priority item that can be deferred. However, the Committee received late information on the need for an Assault Landing Strip at Eglin Air Force Base in the amount of \$1,200,000. The Air Force explained that it had not been sufficiently identified in time to permit its inclusion in their initial program submission. This is a valid operational item and the Committee has added it to the Bill. A project for the construction of a High Reynolds Number tunnel in the amount of \$44,000,000 was deleted at the request of the Air Force. Escalating costs invalidated the estimated cost requiring a complete reassessment of the priority of this project by the National Scientific Community.

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

The mission of the Air Training Command is to provide flying training leading to an aeronautical rating; air crew training; basic and advanced technical training leading to an Air Force specialty; basic military training; mobile training; and such other training as may be directed by the Chief of Staff, United States Air Force. Construction projects totaling \$44,472,000 are requested by this program for 11 bases where Air Training Command is host.

An Air Force proposal for the construction of a Commissary at Mather Air Force Base, California, in the amount of \$3,000,000 has been denied. The committee considers that this location does not meet the test of isolation required for appropriated funds and, therefore, recommends that the requirement be met with the proceeds from the surcharge on commissary sales.

AIR UNIVERSITY

The Air University (AU) is located on Maxwell Air Force Base at Montgomery, Alabama. Its mission is to prepare officers for command and staff duties of Air Force units. The assigned activities include Headquarters Air University, Air War College, Air Command and Staff College, Squadron Officers School and a Tactical Airlift Group (Reserve). This program contains a request for \$3,758,000 for construction in support of the Air University mission.

The proposed Academic Facility at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, is considered a low priority item and has, therefore, been deferred. The Air University program was therefore reduced by \$1,258,000.

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

The Alaskan Air Command provides combat ready forces, defense weapons systems, aircraft control and warning elements, and air defense forces within Alaska for employment under the operational control of Command, Alaska NORAD/CONAD region. It also provides logistical support for the Strategic Air Command, the Military Airlift Command, the Command of the Alaskan Sea Frontier and the United States Army. This program provides \$15,552,000 at four locations.

The program was approved as submitted.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND—ZONE OF INTERIOR

The mission of the Headquarters Command is to provide proficiency flying, training, and support of the United States Air Force personnel in the Washington, D.C. area. Specifically, this command provides administrative and logistical support for units assigned directly to Headquarters United States Air Force, for those Air Force units stationed within the Washington area where inherent organizational structure does not permit other support, and such other missions as may be directed by the Chief of Staff, United States Air Force.

The construction program at bases where Headquarters Command is host amounts to \$17,854,000.

The program was approved as submitted.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

The mission of the Military Airlift Command (MAC) is to maintain the military airlift system in the constant state of readiness necessary for performance of all airlift tasks and emergency operations assigned by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. MAC supervises and operates the Air Weather Service, the Aerospace Audio Visual Service, the Air Rescue

and Recovery Service, an Aeromedical Evacuation System, and Military Airlift Wings. This program involves 10 projects at four locations where MAC is host and contains a request for \$19,232,000 for support of the MAC mission.

In considering the program proposed for the Military Airlift Command, the committee has deferred two projects at Scott Air Force Base, Illinois. One project for an extension to the runway in the amount of \$3,000,000 was not allowed since there is no assigned operational mission to support the proposed work. A second project for a Base Supply Facility in the amount of \$2,110,000 was considered to be of insufficient priority to warrant current authorization. Another low priority item at Dover Air Force Base, Delaware, for a Fuel Supply Facility in the amount of \$3,200,000 was also deferred.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES (INSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The mission of the Pacific Air Forces is to conduct control and coordinate offensive and defensive air operations in accordance with tasks assigned by the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Command. As a major Air Command, it provides administrative and logistical support for Air Force units in the Pacific Command's geographical area of responsibility. The requested program for the Pacific Air Forces inside the United States totals \$14,594,000 and is for Hickam Air Force Base.

In the committee's judgment, a proposed project for Officers Quarters at Hickam Air Force Base Hawaii, is of low priority. A program decrease of \$2,716,000 has been made accordingly.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

The mission of the Strategic Air Command (SAC) is to organize, train, equip, administer, prepare and maintain a bomber and tanker force in a state of readiness capable of conducting intensive and conclusive world-wide aerial bombardment against enemies of the United States. This program requests \$44,712,000 for construction of facilities at 15 bases where the Strategic Air Command is the host command.

An Air Force proposal to Alter and Add to a Hospital at Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota, in the amount of \$7,996,000 was deferred. It is considered that the required work can wait for authorization in a future program year.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

The Tactical Air Command participates in tactical air operations employing air operations and air power independently, or in coordination with ground or Naval forces, to gain and maintain air superiority; to prevent movement of enemy forces; to seek out and destroy these forces and their supporting installations; and to assist ground or Naval forces in obtaining their immediate operational objectives.

The mission of this command is to organize, equip, train, administer, and operate the assigned or attached forces and participate in prompt and sustained tactical air operations. The Commander, Tactical Air Command, is charged with two missions. He is a major air commander

under the Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, and concurrently is a component commander under the Commander-in-Chief, United States Readiness Command (REDCOM).

The construction program at bases where the Tactical Air Command is host amounts to \$33,203,000 for both operational and support type facilities.

The program was approved as submitted.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT (INSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The pollution abatement program amounts to \$22,856,000 at various locations in the United States, of which \$9,156,000 is for air pollution abatement with the remainder of \$13,700,000 for water pollution abatement.

The Air Pollution Abatement program; consisting of a fire training facility, modification of a central heating plant and alteration of fuel storage facilities to control vapor emission is required to comply with federal, state, and local air pollution regulations at nine Air Force installations in the United States.

The water pollution abatement program at 19 Air Force installations in the United States includes provisions for water pollution abatement through the construction of collection and treatment facilities for industrial and sanitary wastes and upgrading of existing facilities. The program is required to comply with federal, state, and local water pollution regulations.

Included in the projects proposed to alleviate air pollution is a request for \$7,100,000 for a Heating Plant Modification at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. The Air Force has been previously authorized to convert to the use of fuel oil. Now because of the energy crisis, the Air Force is proposing to continue the use of coal in the Wright-Patterson main heating plants. While the committee sees the need for this reversal it is not confident that this project has received the depth of study needed to fully identify the extent of authorization require.

There has been some uncertainty on what needs to be done. While current plans call for the control of particulate emission and visible smoke, no provisions are being made for the control of sulfur dioxide emission. Sulfur dioxide control will give the added flexibility of using much cheaper coal of a higher sulfur content, should low sulfur coal become unavailable.

This project may cost from \$30 to \$47 million depending upon what is to be done. While continuing with the work now underway, this problem should be restudied and there should be presented to this committee next year a firm overall plan for this conversion, with due consideration to the control of sulfur dioxide.

SPECIAL FACILITIES INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

The Special Facilities Program amounts to \$17,152,000 at various locations in the Zone of Interior.

The first item provides for construction of radar tower foundations and associated utilities and alteration of two existing facilities to

accommodate height finder radars at five locations. These facilities will provide collocation of height finder and FAA radar systems.

The second item is construction of one building and alteration of five others in support of an intra-command communications network. Existing inadequate and undersized facilities cannot properly house new equipment.

The third item will provide concrete slabs for mobile equipment and concrete antenna pedestals in support of the global positioning satellite system. There are no existing facilities available to provide adequate support of this system.

The fourth item provides for construction of new satellite communications facilities including antenna and radome foundations for two new antennas with technical equipment buildings. Increased and complex communications traffic cannot be supported with existing equipment and facilities.

The fifth item is for facilities in support of the Air Force Satellite Communications System.

The sixth item is for construction of an addition to an Aerospace Data Facility. Existing facilities cannot accommodate the new computer scheduled for delivery in support of this mission.

The seventh item is for construction of facilities to house new flight simulators. Many locations have no existing facilities available; other locations, where simulators are currently in operation, have facilities inadequate to house the new equipment.

In the committee's judgment, the proposed Radar Support Facilities in the amount of \$1,200,000 and the Alterations to the Pentagon Data Processing Facility in the amount of \$2,000,000 were not of sufficient urgency to warrant current authorization.

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The Aerospace Defense Command primary mission is to discharge Air Force responsibilities for the defense of the United States against an aerospace attack. Construction requested totals \$138,000 for one project at one location.

The program was approved as submitted.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The mission of the Pacific Air Forces is to conduct, control, and coordinate offensive and defensive air operations in accordance with tasks assigned by the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Command. As a major air command, it provides administrative and logistical support for Air Force units in the Pacific Command geographical area of responsibility. The program, to improve the combat readiness and capabilities to support advanced aerospace and defensive systems for the Pacific Air Forces Command outside the United States, totals \$7,022,000 and consists of Airmen dormitory construction and alteration at three bases.

A program reduction in the amount of \$1,037,000 has been made in consonance with the deferral of modernization work on four of the eight dormitories at Clark Air Base in the Philippines.

U.S. AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

The mission of the United States Air Force in Europe (USAFE) is to conduct, control and coordinate offensive and defensive air operations in accordance with tasks assigned by the Commander-in-Chief, United States European Command. It also fulfills responsibilities assigned by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in areas not included in either the NATO or the United States Commanders-in-Chief, European area of responsibility. This program contains a request for \$64,525,000 for facilities in the USAFE area.

The program was approved as submitted.

U.S. AIR FORCE SECURITY SERVICE

The mission of the United States Air Force Security Service is to provide communications security services. The total construction program to support United States Air Force Security Service amounts to \$4,135,000 for two projects at San Vito Dei Normanni Air Station, Italy.

The program was approved as submitted.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The overseas pollution abatement program amounts to \$595,000 for a water pollution abatement project at Misawa Air Base, Japan.

The project is for a sewage collection, treatment, and disposal system.

The program was approved as submitted.

SPECIAL FACILITIES (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The Special Facilities (Outside the United States) program includes five items for a total of \$1,999,000.

The first item is for construction and expansion of facilities to accommodate defense communications technical control functions at six locations. The function is currently housed in inadequate and poorly configured space, making effective and efficient accomplishment extremely difficult.

The second item is for alteration of a satellite control facility, antenna and radome foundation to accept an additional antenna. Increased volume and complexity of communications to and from military satellites necessitates expansion of current capabilities.

The third item is for facilities in support of the Air Force Satellite Communications System.

The fourth item provides construction of two new communications facilities and alteration of twelve others. Currently the microwave communications system uses unreliable and obsolete equipment. Discontinuance of production of replacement parts will make maintenance impossible, thus forcing replacement of equipment, which will result in additional facility requirements.

The fifth item provides construction at two locations to house solar optical telescopes and associated functions. Existing facilities are incapable of housing the new observation and data processing equipment.

The program was approved as submitted.

SECTION 302

Section 302 of the Military Construction Program includes three items of a classified nature for a total of \$8,100,000.

TITLE IV—DEFENSE AGENCIES

	Authorization
Defense Mapping Agency-----	\$3,243,000
Defense Supply Agency-----	6,336,000
National Security Agency-----	2,363,000
Defense Nuclear Agency-----	5,458,000
Subtotal-----	17,400,000
OSD emergency construction-----	15,000,000
Total-----	32,400,000

The Secretary of Defense request in this Bill was \$47,400,000 of which \$17,400,000 is to provide for the construction of new facilities and rehabilitation of existing facilities for the Defense Agencies at 12 named installations. With few exceptions Defense Agencies' activities are located at military installations, either utilizing existing facilities or siting required new facilities on these installations in the interest of economy. \$30,000,000 was for emergency construction authorization for the Secretary of Defense to provide for unforeseen construction requirements in emergency situations. The emergency authority was reduced by $\frac{1}{2}$ for reasons stated below.

DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY (DMA)

The Defense Mapping Agency, for which \$3,243,000 in new authorization is requested, was formed in 1972 by Presidential and DoD directives by consolidating the resources of the Military Services to furnish Mapping, Charting and Geodesy (MC&G) support to the DoD with optimum efficiency and economy. The DMA basic mission is to furnish the operating forces maps, charts and position data needed by troops on the ground, aircraft, ships and missiles to navigate, operate and hit their targets.

This authorization will provide two additional floors on the existing cartographic and geophysical facility at the DMA Aerospace Center at St. Louis, Missouri; and ventilation and air conditioning of the Defense Mapping School at Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY (DSA)

The Defense Supply Agency, for which \$6,336,000 in new authorization is requested, is responsible for the organization, direction, management and administration, and control of supply and service functions or departmental activities including the operation of a wholesale distribution system for supplies. Also included in the Defense Supply Agency responsibilities are the administration and supervision of the Department of Defense coordinated procurement program, the Federal catalog system, excess and surplus disposal (personal property) program, the defense material utilization program, the item entry control program, the industrial plant equipment

program, the technical (RDT&E) report services and the centralized referral system for displaced DoD employees. In fulfilling the designated mission, the Defense Supply Agency continues toward the full assumption of its responsibilities for providing uniform policies and procedures in the field of inventory control, accounting, cataloging, standardization, procurement, requirements computation, inspection and quality control, mobilization and industrial readiness planning, storage, inventory and distribution, maintaining technical logistics data and information, and initiating value engineering projects. In addition, the Defense Supply Agency has been assigned the mission for consolidation of the Contract Administration Services of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

This authorization will provide for alterations of a two-story industrial-type structure, water quality control and road drainage improvements at the Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus, Ohio; warehouse lighting and power improvements at the Defense Depot, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania; flammable storage facility improvements, upgrade restroom facilities, fire protection and safety devices and warehouse lighting and power improvements at the Defense Depot, Memphis, Tennessee; warehouse lighting and power improvements at the Defense Depot, Ogden, Utah; facility improvements and heating plant pollution control at the Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton, Ohio; upgrade interior electrical system and facility improvements at the Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Facility, Atchison, Kansas; and an operations facility, environmental improvements and upgrade restaurant facility at the Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY (NSA)

The National Security Agency, for which \$2,363,000 in new authorization is requested, replaced the former Armed Forces Security Agency and was created by the Secretary of Defense in 1949 to unify the separate organizations within each military department. The National Security Agency, under the direction and control of the Secretary of Defense, performs highly specialized technical and coordinating functions relating to its mission of national security and intelligence production.

This authorization will provide for an operations building addition and modernization of bachelor enlisted quarters of NSA Headquarters, Fort George G. Mead, Maryland.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY (DNA)

The Defense Nuclear Agency for which \$5,458,000 in new authorization is requested has four major areas of responsibility as its mission: (1) Staff advice and assistance on nuclear weapons matters to the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Military Departments, and other Government Agencies; (2) consolidated management of the DoD Nuclear Weapons Stockpile; (3) management of DoD Nuclear Weapons Testing and Nuclear Weapons Effects Research Programs; and (4) performing technical studies and analysis, and

coordinating directives on nuclear related matters for the Department of Defense.

This authorization will provide waterfront improvements at Johnston Atoll and the first phase of the cleanup of Eniwetok Atoll, Marshall District/Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

OFFICE, SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

The Office, Secretary of Defense is provided \$15,000,000 in new authorization for emergency construction authorization for the Secretary of Defense to provide for unforeseen construction requirements which he considers vital to the security of the United States.

Testimony indicated there is currently a balance of \$25.9 million in the fund, and that the average usage over the past five years has been about \$22 million per year.

TITLE V—MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING AND HOMEOWNERS ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Set forth below is a recapitulation of new authorization for appropriations provided for family housing and homeowners assistance for fiscal year 1975.

Construction of new housing (7,120 units)	\$241, 459, 060
Army (2,460 units)	82, 396, 600
Navy (3,358 units)	118, 378, 960
Air Force (1,300 units)	40, 143, 500
Defense Intelligence Agency (2 units)	Excess foreign currency
Demolition	540, 000
Construction of mobile home facilities (440 spaces)	1, 848, 000
Army (240 spaces)	960, 000
Air Force (200 spaces)	888, 000
Improvements to adequate quarters	60, 000, 000
Army	20, 000, 000
Navy, including Marine Corps	20, 000, 000
Air Force	20, 000, 000
Minor construction	3, 700, 000
Planning	900, 000
Total authorization for appropriation, construction	307, 907, 060
Operating expenses	354, 328, 000
Leasing	65, 540, 000
Maintenance of real property	353, 299, 000
Debt payment, principal	105, 183, 000
Debt payment, interest and other expense	51, 454, 000
Mortgage insurance premiums, Capehart & Wherry	2, 042, 000
Servicemen's mortgage insurance premiums	3, 669, 000
Total authorization for appropriation, operation, maintenance, and debt payment	935, 515, 000
Homeowners assistance program	5, 000, 000
Total authorization for appropriations (family housing & homeowners assistance programs)	1, 248, 422, 060

NEW HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

The committee has approved in Sections 501(a) and 505 of the bill, authorization for the construction of 7,120 new housing units at 26 locations as follow: 2,460 units for Army; 3,358 units for the Navy; 1,300 units for the Air Force; and, two units for the Defense Intelligence Agency under the excess foreign currency program. 426 of the Navy units are replacements for housing which are uneconomical to retain and at locations where community support does not satisfy the housing requirements of military families. Replacement of such quarters is considered prudent action particularly in light of the Department's position regarding overall satisfaction of the housing deficit. Defense witnesses pointed out that the Department has "turned the corner" with respect to the deficit, estimating that the projected deficit for E-4s and above prior to any FY 1975 authorization is about 12,000 units; this is borne out by the fact that 61% of the projects are considered in the "terminal" range or satisfying over 80% of housing requirements. Although over 84% of the units requested by the Army and Navy were justified solely upon a projected buildup of strength at the locations programmed, this Committee has been informed that such buildups are a result of base realignment actions which in some instances have already taken place; less than 7% of the units requested by Air Force were justified solely on projected strength buildup.

Of the 10,462 units requested by the Department in the bill, 3,000 were programmed based on requirements of military personnel heretofore considered ineligible for assignment to family quarters, i.e., E-1s through E-3s and E-4s with less than 2 years service and no active duty commitment of 6 years. Defense witnesses stated that the programming of these 3,000 units was accomplished in order to keep pace with the proposed extension of other entitlements attendant to Permanent Change of Station moves for this personnel category. Since the Department for several years has included all E-4s in its programming base to justify new housing construction, and this year's justification data also includes E-1s through E-3s, and such data reflects a terminal need for 61% of the projects, the committee is in accord with the Defense witness' observation that the Department's housing deficit is now at a "manageable level." However, the committee is not fully in accord with the Department's plan to construct 3,000 two-bedroom family housing units for use by these one-tour, young, married couples. Accordingly, the committee has reduced the number of such units to 1,458, distributed among installations of relative higher priority. The 1,542 units deleted from the request effect a savings of \$39,446,040. However, in approving a reduced effort in this regard the committee expects the Department of Defense to clearly state in its policy on assignment, that these units, as well as other adequate public quarters, will not be made available to junior enlisted personnel (E-1s through E-4s) who have not formally committed themselves to an active duty career of at least three years, unless; (1) The Department is assured that the adequate public quarters available at an installation exceed the requirements of "eligible" families assigned thereto; or, (2) there are special circumstances involving personal hardship or military necessity. The committee has taken such action in recognition of the fact that progression through the ranks varies greatly from one service to the other. An enlisted man

in one service can achieve the rank of E-4 after only 1½ years and thereby qualify for family housing; but, in a different service it is conceivable that after three years an individual can still be an E-3 and not qualify for housing. The committee has decided to meet the Department halfway in this trial program to correct such inequities.

Subsequent to the action taken above, the remaining units and attendant resources for Fort Campbell (1,000 units) and the Naval Complex Norfolk (250 units) plus the \$300,000 budgeted for demolition associated with the Norfolk project, were disapproved; in all these cases, it is the committee's understanding that despite the general housing situation throughout the country, community support at these locations has grown to a significant degree and continues to grow. This fact, coupled with the number of units authorized for these installations in prior years on which there is still no beneficial occupancy, mandates deferral of the projects in question. By disapproving these additional 1,250 units, savings have been generated in the amount of \$40,580,400. Additionally, the committee felt compelled to disapprove the 300 units proposed for Okinawa in light of reversion agreements with the Government of Japan, and to reduce the proposed project for Clark Air Base by 250 units. The latter action was taken in the belief that the Department should move more cautiously with construction in this area in light of changing conditions. These additional actions effect savings of \$15,936,500. As required in Section 501 of the bill, the Department of Defense has begun coordination of the proposed FY 1975 program with the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development with respect to the availability of adequate private housing at locations in the domestic portion of the program.

In Section 501(b) of the bill, the committee has approved the Department of Defense request for provision of 440 spaces for mobile homes owned by military personnel, as follow: 240 spaces for the Army; and, 200 spaces for the Air Force. Mobile home living is continually growing in popularity particularly with those personnel in the lower pay brackets who desire homeownership. Too often, restrictions on children and pets preclude our young military families from exercising their preference for mobile home ownership. Accordingly, the committee continues to support the efforts by Defense to provide necessary parking spaces and facilities on-post in areas where community facilities are found lacking.

The committee felt it was necessary to add a new subsection (c) to Section 501, specifically authorizing demolition of existing structures on proposed housing sites for the Bremerton project. Total cost of the demolition is estimated to be \$540,000 and in light of the magnitude of the cost, and the Department's request to exclude such costs from the statutory limitations, specific authorization is considered warranted.

COST LIMITATIONS ON NEW CONSTRUCTION

The Department has requested increases to the average and maximum domestic and overseas cost limitations: The maximum cost per unit for both areas was requested at \$46,000 (4.5% increase over

last year); the average unit cost for housing in the United States (excluding Hawaii and Alaska) was requested at \$30,000 (9.1% increase over last year); and, the average unit cost for housing in overseas areas was requested at \$40,000 (an increase of 8.1% over last year). Additionally, the Department requested two changes from the norm of prior years: (1) exclusion of "unusual site development costs" from the cost limitation DoD-wide vice by individual military department as heretofore. With respect to excluding "unusual site development costs" from the cost limitations, the committee found this connotation to be so vague and subject to possible abuse that subsection (c) was added to Section 501 as covered above. In this regard, the committee has excluded from the cost limitations the \$540,000 associated with demolition for the Bremerton project, but has narrowed the exclusion to more meaningful specifics. With respect to applying the domestic average cost limitation DoD-wide vice by individual military department, the committee concurs. It should be noted that if the individual departmental average had been maintained, and the Department of Defense request for new construction had been accepted, the domestic average unit prices would have been: \$28,243 for Army, \$31,094 for Navy, and \$26,001 for Air Force (increase/decrease over last year of +2.7%, +13.1%, and -5.5% respectively).

In light of the inflationary trend in the residential construction market, the committee has approved the modest increases to cost limitations sought by the Department except for the average cost limitation for CONUS projects which now prices out at \$29,500 due to deletion of the projects covered above. Additionally, the committee has approved application of the domestic average cost limitation on a DoD-wide basis. The committee has also approved Section 504 which makes the new cost limitations applicable to all prior authorizations for construction of family housing not heretofore repealed and for which construction contracts have not been executed prior to enactment of the Act. Defense has informed the committee that 2,166 units from FY 1973 and 3,332 units from FY 1974 (5,498 total) will most probably require execution under the new cost limitations approved for FY 1975.

IMPROVEMENTS TO EXISTING FAMILY QUARTERS

In Section 503, the committee approved the Department's request to accomplish improvements to existing family housing in the total amount of \$60 million (\$20 million for each military department). The committee is of the opinion that there is a need to accelerate this program component in relation to the overall housing deficit. The Defense witness has testified to an estimated backlog of over \$700 million, and the committee agrees with the witness' observation that there is no other single program component that will pay quicker dividends in terms of increased morale to military families, and livability of the structures themselves. Accordingly, in light of the improvement backlog and manageability of the overall deficit, the committee expects to see greater emphasis placed on the improvement component of the housing program in follow-on years.

EXCEPTIONS TO COST LIMITATIONS, DEFICIENCY AUTHORIZATION, AND USE OF EXCESS FOREIGN CURRENCY

There were three foreign new construction projects at two locations (Keflavik, Iceland, and Warsaw, Poland) which, because of excessively high construction costs, the Department requested to be exempted from statutory cost limitations. The two projects at Keflavik involve new authorization for 200 units averaging \$48,000 per unit for a total of \$9.6 million, and the 150-unit project authorized in FY 1974 averaging \$49,773 per unit totaling \$7,466,000. The latter project was estimated last year to cost \$6 million but reevaluation of construction costs indicate that an additional \$1,466,000 (24.4%), or \$9,773 per unit, will be required. The project for Warsaw, Poland, involves two units for personnel assigned to the Defense Attache Office (DAO); the project is estimated to cost \$120,000 with payment being made through use of excess foreign currency. Use of excess foreign currency has been successful in past years in obtaining family housing in several foreign countries. The Department is reminded that irrespective of the fact that the State Department acts as construction agent for housing built or acquired for DAO personnel, the square foot limitations codified in 10 U.S. Code 2684 (Section 509 of Public Law 93-166, 87 Stat. 661, 677) remain applicable. The committee has approved the Department's request as contained in Sections 505(a) and (c) trusting that the cost estimates made for the Keflavik project this year are more accurate than last year's attempt. Section 505(b), which requested an exception to the cost limitations and increase to the dollar authorization for the FY 1974 Keflavik project, is not favorably considered in light of the magnitude of other construction planned for this location during the same time frame. Accordingly, the deficiency authorization requested in Section 509, a collateral action effected by the request in Section 505(b), is also disapproved.

IMPROVEMENTS TO QUARTERS IN EXCESS OF EXISTING STATUTORY LIMITATIONS

The Department, in Section 506, requested authority to accomplish repairs and improvements to existing public quarters in excess of the \$15,000 per unit limitation prescribed in Section 610(a) of Public Law 90-110, as amended. The committee approved the three projects requested as follows: for Fort McNair, Washington, District of Columbia, the Army proposes to spend \$35,100 per unit for five units to provide central air conditioning, modernized kitchens, and other associated work; it is the second increment of a program to upgrade 15 general officer quarters, the first increment being authorized last year; the project at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, averages \$16,806 per unit and involves 140 single-story enlisted units built between 1931 and 1934. The units are in sound structural condition but lack efficient traffic patterns, fixtures, and electrical capacity to equate to present day standards; and, the Air Force would revamp the existing heating and air conditioning system for the AFLC Commander's residence at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base since the existing system produces extreme temperature variations throughout the

structure and proper balancing has become impossible due to the deteriorated condition of the present system.

DOMESTIC LEASING

The Department requested in Section 507(a): Extension of the program through FY 1976; increases to the average and maximum cost limitations; inclusion of Alaska with Hawaii in the higher cost limits; an increase to the numerical ceiling by 3,000 for personnel previously considered ineligible for housing; and, a special exemption from the maximum cost limitation of the \$310 requested to permit a maximum of \$400 for each of 1,000 leases. The latter request together with justification data in support thereof were submitted to the committee subsequent to introduction of the Bill.

The request to exempt 1,000 leases from the maximum cost limitation to permit a \$400 maximum was disapproved by the committee. Justification was scant; one service would express no difficulty with locations another service gave as representative of difficulty in obtaining adequately priced housing. The rationale requiring recruiters to live in downtown metropolitan high-cost areas near their duty stations is not considered valid in light of routine commuting to and from the suburbs experienced by millions of workers in the private sector. The committee also disapproved 3,000 new leases for junior enlisted personnel. Although the committee has met the Department halfway on a trial construction program for this category of personnel, expansion of the leasing program is felt to be premature until results of the trial construction program are known; disallowing these leases has effected a reduction of \$2,898,000.

The requested increase to the average and maximum cost limitations for areas other than Alaska and Hawaii was approved as being in line with *Consumer Price Index* Data, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The committee also approved including Alaska with Hawaii in separate cost limitations, but did not agree with the requested increases to the cost limitations for these areas; accordingly, the committee approved an average of \$315 (increase of 24%) per month and maximum of \$375 (increase of 25%) vice the \$335 and \$430 requested respectively. The increases authorized are felt to be sufficient for these areas until experience indicates to the contrary. The committee has approved extension of the program through FY 1976.

FOREIGN LEASING

The committee in Section 507(b) approved the Department's request to increase the average cost limitation by approximately 9% which is the estimated average inflation rate in countries where the authority is mostly used, together with expansion of the program from 7,500 to 12,000 leases. However, the committee is disturbed about the continuing proliferation of high-cost government-leased family housing in overseas areas. It is noted that most of these are oversized units far exceeding the standards authorized the Department of Defense by Congress for the construction program. Last year the committee in their report stated that it expected the Department of Defense to closely monitor and control the foreign leasing program

with a view toward reducing the cost of high-priced leases. It does not appear to this committee that the Department of Defense has gained control of the program nor made much progress in reducing high-cost leases. It is strongly recommended that the Department of Defense develop uniform criteria for assessing the suitability of leased housing in foreign countries. Reliance on the Department of State certification of suitability and lack of ostentatiousness, as is now the case, is not considered sufficient justification for executing high-cost leases.

The committee is not impressed with the alleged need for oversized high-cost leased quarters for entertainment purposes on a widespread routine basis, nor for the need to provide quarters in the heart of the high-priced metropolitan areas, particularly in light of the available Station Housing Allowance which is a supplemental payment to the individual above his Basic Allowance for Quarters. Since the Department of Defense considers one hour commuting time as reasonable in assessing adequate community support for other elements of the housing program, Department of Defense should apply the same criteria to its foreign leasing program.

Accordingly, the committee is further limiting the number of high-cost leases for which the Secretary of Defense may waive the statutory cost limits to not more than 150 family housing units vice the current 300, and is disapproving the request to increase the maximum average cost from the current \$625 per unit per month. In order to reduce the number of leases covered by exception to 150, the committee does not intend for the Department to cancel existing leases, but rather expects the Department not to renew or enter into new leases in order to meet the objective. The committee intends to review this program in detail next year and expects the Department of Defense to make significant progress in this area.

FAMILY HOUSING MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT

Before 1963, various functions involved in administration of defense family housing programs were financed from 16 different appropriations available to the Military Departments. Comprehensive overall program management and review were nearly impossible. The committee strongly urged the establishment in 1963 of the Family Housing Management Account. In it, the numerous fund sources were combined into a single account, thus enabling more effective administration and coordination of the family housing program. The committee feels that a strong family housing program is essential to retention of our career military personnel and to assist in reaching the all-volunteer force goal.

During the 12 years (1963 through 1974) since the single account was started, almost \$9 billion have been made available for military family housing. By function, this amount comprises \$2.2 billion for construction, \$4.8 billion for operation and maintenance, and \$2.0 billion for debt payment. Construction includes provision for about 84,000 new family housing units, improvements to bring existing units to modern standards of livability, certain mobile home facilities, and the related planning and design.

Operation and maintenance costs over the 12-year period have averaged about \$1,000 annually per family housing unit including leasing costs. The committee knows that this long-term average is not representative of today's high costs, which have increased sharply in the last few years. In approving this year's operation and maintenance request, the committee has taken into account the fact that costs of labor, materials, fuels, utilities, etc., are at record highs, as well as the continuing attempts by the Military Departments to reduce the large backlog of deferred maintenance.

The debt payment part of the account provides for payment of principal, interest and mortgage insurance premiums on some 170,000 Capehart and acquired Wherry housing units, for repayment to Commodity Credit Corporation of \$6 million annually for foreign currencies derived from sales of surplus commodities and made available in prior years for housing in foreign countries, and for payment to the Federal Housing Administration of mortgage insurance premiums on behalf of servicemen buying their own homes. These support costs average about \$165 million per year and, being based mostly on mortgage amortization schedules, do not vary much from year to year.

The committee believes the Family Housing Management Account has provided an excellent means of focusing attention on this important program. It has been and continues to be an effective channel for timely and judicious application of resources to the many facets of the family housing program. This business-like process should continue to provide the committee and the Department of Defense a prime vehicle for deciding the worthiness of the various family housing program proposals.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS

The committee in subsection 508(1) of the bill has approved authorization for appropriation of \$307,907,060 for the construction portion of the family housing program; this amount is a reduction of \$95,962,940 from the \$403,870,000 requested due to deletion of 1,542 new units for families previously considered ineligible for housing (\$39,446,040) the 1,250 units remaining for the Naval Complex, Norfolk, and Fort Campbell (\$40,580,400), the 300 unit project for Kadena Air Base (\$9,405,000), and reduction to 250 units from the 500 requested for Clark Air Base (\$6,531,500). The committee has approved in subsection 508(2), \$935,515,000 for operation, maintenance, and debt payment, a reduction of \$2,898,000 as a result of disapproving the Department's request to expand the domestic leasing program by 3,000 units for that category of personnel previously considered ineligible for housing. \$5,000,000 was approved by the committee in Section 508(3) for the Homeowners Assistance Program. This program was authorized by Section 1013 of Public Law 89-754 and the defense witness has certified that the appropriation is needed to continue assistance to the residue of applicants from the significant base realignment actions announced on April 17, 1973 and to assist personnel involved in the more recent Army and Air Force Air Defense site reductions and Headquarters realignments.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 601 is authorization language identical to section 601 in last year's Act (P.L. 93-166). It has the effect of continuing authorization to the Secretary of each military department to develop installations and facilities under this Act free of the following limitations:

31 USC 529 which specifies the general prohibition against advances of public monies,

10 USC 4774 and 9774 which establishes limitations upon construction of permanent structures, in the absence of other authorization, and

40 USC 255 which prohibits acquisition of land by purchase until a written opinion in favor of Title validity has been obtained.

The prohibitions specified in the first and third limitations cited above, if applied, would preclude timely construction in instances of military necessity. Section 601 grants exceptions to these limitations.

Section 602 is language which customarily appears in each annual military construction Act and corresponds to the equivalent section in prior year Acts (e.g., Sec. 602, P.L. 93-166), except that the dollar amounts are changed to the amounts of authorization for projects contained in titles I, II, III, IV, and V, of the Act. It limits the amount which may be appropriate to carry out the projects authorized by separate titles of the Act.

Section 603 is identical to section 603 in last year's Act (P.L. 93-166) except for one change. This section has the effect of authorizing the Secretary concerned, at his discretion, to increase the amount of authorization as it appears in titles I, II, III, or IV of this Act for bases inside the United States other than Hawaii and Alaska by 5% and for bases outside the United States or in Hawaii and Alaska by 10% provided that he determines that such increase (1) is required for the sole purpose of meeting unusual variations in cost arising and in connection with that project, and (2) could not have been reasonably anticipated at the time such project was submitted to the Congress. However, when the authorization involves only one project at a named military installation, the amount authorized may be increased up to 25%. The total costs of all projects in each such title may not be more than the total amount authorized to be appropriated for projects in that title.

At multi-project military installations, contracts for an individual project may not be awarded until 30 days after a report is furnished the Armed Services Committees, if the estimated cost of the project is \$250,000 or more and the current working estimate of the Department of Defense, based on bids received exceeds 25% of the amount authorized for the project (normally on Forms DD-1391). An annual report is required covering any project on which the current working estimate based upon bids received exceeded the amount authorized by the Congress by more than 25% and also on projects whose scope has been reduced to permit awards within available authorization.

The only change from last year's Act involves addition of subsection (e). Subsection (e) provides authority to exceed the limitations

contained in subsections (a), (b) and (c) up to a maximum of an additional 10 percent if it is determined such increase is required to meet unusual cost increases directly attributable to difficulties arising out of the current energy crisis and its attendant inflationary effects. This is a one time authorization intended solely to permit proceeding with FY 1973 and FY 1974 projects not yet completely designed, and projects in the FY 1975 program the estimates for which, never envisaged the added cost required to finance fuel and energy saving measures now necessary under a National effort to reduce energy consumption.

Section 604 is similar to section 604 in last year's Act (P.L. 93-166). This section has the effect of directing that construction executed under this Act (1) be done by the Army Corps of Engineers or the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, or such other department or Government agency as the Secretaries of the military departments recommend and the Secretary of Defense approves to assure efficient, expeditious and cost-effective accomplishment; (2) that the Secretaries of the military departments report annually to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House a breakdown of the dollar value of contracts by the construction agencies, together with the design, construction supervision, and overhead fees charged by such agencies; (3) that all contracts (except for architect and engineering contracts which, unless otherwise authorized, shall continue to be awarded in accordance with presently established procedures, customs and practice) be awarded insofar as practicable on a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder; and (4) the Secretaries of the military departments report annually to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House with respect to all contracts awarded on other than a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder.

Section 605 is similar to the repeal set out in last year's Act (Sec. 605, P.L. 93-166) and continues in effect the previously established policy of repealing military construction authorizations that have not been used within a specified period after enactment. As a result, after October 1, 1975, only those authorizations, with certain exceptions, which are contained in Public Laws and enacted subsequent to November 29, 1973, would continue to remain available.

Section 606 corresponds to section 606 of last year's Act (P.L. 93-166). This section prescribes the cost limitations for permanent barracks and bachelor officer quarters, but increases these limitations.

Under this section, the cost limitations as stated in dollar amounts in the Act are applicable where the area construction cost index is 1.0. The cost limitations in areas where the area construction cost index is more or less than 1.0 will be computed and would be proportionately higher or lower. For example, if the area construction cost index was 1.05, the cost limitation for permanent barracks would be \$32.55 per square foot.

This section would make the new cost limitations of \$31.00 per square foot for permanent barracks and \$33.00 per square foot for bachelor officer quarters retroactive to projects which have been previously authorized, but not contracted for as of the time of enactment. The previous cost limitations were \$28.50 and \$30.50, respectively.

Section 607 has been added to revise upward the current A/E contract cost "floor" above which the Military Services must report to the Armed Services Committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate 30 days prior to obligation of any A/E contract estimated to cost \$150,000 or more. This notification procedure 30 days prior to obligation applies to all advance planning, design and architectural services for projects to be financed from monies hereafter appropriated. Since this provision was enacted into law some eight years ago, construction costs have escalated approximately 80 percent. Accordingly, the current \$150,000 figure should be revised upward to more accurately reflect the intent for control of such obligations as measured in terms of today's costs.

Section 608 was added to the bill by the committee. It would authorize the Secretary of Defense, under certain conditions, to assist communities located near the Trident support site in meeting the costs of providing increased municipal services and facilities to their residents, these increases being the direct result of locating the support site in the area. This provision is identical to the one previously approved by the Congress to provide similar relief for the Anti-Ballistic Missile sites in Montana and North Dakota.

Section 609 added by the committee to clarify and make certain technical amendments to recently approved P.L. 93-346, which designates the premises occupied by the Chief of Naval Operations as the temporary official residence of the Vice President.

Section 610 was added by the committee to permit the Secretaries of the military departments to adjust the surcharge on selling prices in commissary stores to provide funds for construction and improvement of commissary sales stores.

Section 611 added by the committee would modify the law in regard to the change in status of any member of the uniformed services who is in a missing status unless and until certain conditions are met.

Section 612. This provision places restrictions on the obligation of funds provided for the expansion of the Naval Communications Station on the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

Section 613. This section grants authority to the Secretary of the Army to convey to the Ozark Public Building Authority, an agency of the City of Ozark, Alabama, approximately 45 acres of land, now a part of the Fort Rucker military reservation. The purpose of the conveyance is to permit the construction, at no cost to the government, of a new United States Army Aviation museum.

TITLE VII—RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

Army National Guard.....	\$53, 800, 000
Army Reserve.....	38, 600, 000
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve.....	18, 532, 000
Air National Guard.....	33, 000, 000
Air Force Reserve.....	14, 000, 000
Total.....	157, 932, 000

As noted in the above tabular summary, Title VII of the FY 1975 authorization request totals \$157.9 million for new authorization to support the facilities programs of the Guard and Reserve Com-

ponents. The committee added \$7 million to the amount requested for the Air National Guard. Aircraft conversions within the Air Guard since the bill was submitted to the Congress generated additional construction requirements totaling around \$11 million. These conversions particularly relate to the F-106, A-7, F-4 and C-130E aircraft. The committee believes the additional amount granted will alleviate the most pressing requirements.

The Title VII appropriation request for FY 1975 compares very favorably with the FY 1974 and FY 1973 requests of \$128.8 million and \$121.8 million, respectively, and is clearly indicative of the continuing effort to place increasing emphasis on the Guard and Reserve Facilities programs.

This increasing emphasis reflects firm congressional and Department of Defense recognition of the Guard and Reserve Forces as an essential element of the first line defensive military force. In addition, it reflects due consideration of the Defense determination that the Guard and Reserve Forces will serve in future national emergencies as the primary source of military manpower under the Total Force Policy. In furtherance of these vital missions, it is planned to maintain this emphasis on facilities in consonance with corresponding efforts in other Reserve activities to effect significant improvements in the training and combat readiness of the Guard and Reserve Forces.

Under the lump sum authorization procedure for Reserve forces construction, the Congress will again be furnished advance notification concerning the location, nature, and estimated cost of all specific projects proposed to be undertaken within the lump sum amounts provided each Guard and Reserve component.

Title VII also includes, in Section 703, a proposed further amendment to 10 USC 2233 a(1), as amended, to change the figure \$50,000 to \$100,000 in recognition of the 246 percent escalation in construction costs since 1958. This adjustment will provide the Reserve components needed flexibility in accomplishing essential minor construction and other small projects utilizing lump sum authorization.

RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES.—ESTIMATED STATUS OF LUMP-SUM AUTHORIZATIONS
(AS OF APR. 1, 1974)

[In thousands of dollars]

	Army		Navy and Marine corps Reserve	Air Force		Total
	National Guard	Reserve		National Guard	Reserve	
Lump-sum authorization (cumulative fiscal years 1963-74).....	161,506	144,700	107,153	134,373	56,750	603,282
Estimate of authorization to be com- mitted through fiscal year 1974.....	157,689	142,837	105,290	134,012	56,650	595,278
Uncommitted balance.....	3,817	1,863	1,863	361	100	8,004
Added by present bill.....	53,800	43,700	18,532	26,000	14,000	156,032
Total available for fiscal year 1975.....	57,617	45,563	20,395	26,361	14,100	164,036
Estimated commitments in fiscal year 1975.....	53,800	45,563	18,532	26,361	14,000	158,256
Estimated residual authoriza- tion, end fiscal year 1975.....	3,817	0	1,863	0	100	5,780

FISCAL DATA

The enactment of this measure will authorize the expenditure of \$3,079,651,060, of which \$157,932,000 is for the Reserve Components.

DEPARTMENTAL DATA

This measure is part of the Department of Defense legislative program for Fiscal Year 1975 and has the approval of the Office of Management and Budget as is evidenced by the letter set forth below from the Secretary of Defense dated April 4, 1974.

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., April 4, 1974.

HON. GERALD R. FORD,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is forwarded herewith a draft of legislation "To authorize certain construction at military installations and for other purposes."

This proposal is a part of the Department of Defense legislative program for FY 1975. The Office of Management and Budget on March 19, 1974, advised that its enactment would be in accordance with the program of the President.

This legislation would authorize military construction needed by the Department of Defense at this time, and would provide additional authority to cover deficiencies in essential construction previously authorized. Appropriations in support of this legislation are provided for in the Budget of the United States Government for the FY 1975.

Titles I, II, III, and IV of this proposal would authorize \$1,780,165,000 in new construction for requirements of the Active Forces, of which \$696,815,000 are for the Department of the Army; \$567,674,000 for the Department of the Navy; \$468,276,000 for the Department of the Air Force; and \$47,400,000 for the Defense Agencies.

Title V contains legislative recommendations considered necessary to implement the Department of Defense family housing program and authorizes \$1,347,283,000 for costs of that program for FY 1975.

Title VI contains General Provisions generally applicable to the Military Construction Program.

Title VII totaling \$150,932,000 would authorize construction for the Reserve Components, of which \$53,800,000 is for the Army National Guard; \$38,600,000 for the Army Reserve; \$18,532,000 for the Naval and Marine Corps Reserves; \$26,000,000 for the Air National Guard; and \$14,000,000 for the Air Force Reserve. These authorizations are in lump sum amounts and will be utilized in accordance with the requirements of chapter 133, title 10, United States Code.

The projects which would be authorized by this proposal have been reviewed to determine if environmental impact statements are required in accordance with Public Law 91-190. Required environmental statements will be submitted to the Congress by the military departments when necessary procedures have been completed.

Sincerely,

JAMES R. SCHLESINGER.

Enclosure.

STATE LIST: SUMMARY OF NEW AUTHORITY GRANTED IN THE BILL
(EXCLUSIVE OF FAMILY HOUSING AND POLLUTION ABATEMENT)

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

State, department or component, and name of installation	Cost	State total
Alabama.....		\$39,460,000
Army:		
Anniston Army Depot.....	\$5,388,000	
Fort McClellan.....	17,344,000	
Fort Rucker.....	3,906,000	
Redstone Arsenal.....	10,322,000	
Air Force: Maxwell AFB, Montgomery.....	2,500,000	
Alaska.....		29,014,000
Army:		
Fort Greely.....	251,000	
Fort Richardson.....	4,002,000	
Fort Wainwright.....	1,512,000	
Navy: Naval Station, Adak.....	7,697,000	
Air Force:		
Eielson AFB, Fairbanks.....	310,000	
Various locations.....	15,242,000	
Arizona.....		21,427,000
Army:		
Fort Huachuca.....	7,507,000	
Yuma Proving Ground.....	1,859,000	
Navy: Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma.....	3,203,000	
Air Force:		
Davis Monthan AFB, Tucson.....	3,009,000	
Williams AFB, Chandler.....	5,849,000	
Arkansas.....		5,816,000
Air Force:		
Blytheville AFB, Blytheville.....	675,000	
Little Rock AFB, Little Rock.....	5,141,000	
California.....		138,563,000
Army:		
Fort Ord.....	3,660,000	
Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation.....	1,108,000	
Presidio of Monterey.....	3,107,000	
Sacramento Army Depot.....	2,599,000	
Sierra Army Depot.....	717,000	
Navy:		
Naval Regional Medical Center, Camp Pendleton.....	7,619,000	
Naval Weapons Center, China Lake.....	8,371,000	
Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Long Beach.....	6,011,000	
Naval Air Station, Miramar.....	11,772,000	
Naval Air Station, North Island.....	12,943,000	
Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme.....	1,048,000	
Naval Electronics Laboratory Center, San Diego.....	3,238,000	
Naval Regional Medical Center, San Diego.....	13,493,000	
Naval Training Center, San Diego.....	8,657,000	
Navy Submarine Support Facility, San Diego.....	4,234,000	
Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach.....	2,147,000	
Naval Air Rework Facility, Alameda.....	1,638,000	
Naval Hospital, Lemoore.....	333,000	
Naval Air Station, Moffett Field.....	77,000	
Naval Communications Station, Stockton.....	1,102,000	
Marine Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo.....	2,301,000	
Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow.....	1,463,000	
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton.....	7,271,000	
Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms.....	397,000	
Air Force:		
Edwards AFB, Muroc.....	1,647,000	
George AFB, Victorville.....	4,794,000	
Mather AFB, Sacramento.....	2,143,000	
McClellan AFB, Sacramento.....	15,873,000	
Travis AFB, Fairfield.....	8,800,000	
Colorado.....		49,763,000
Army: Fort Carson.....	34,993,000	
Air Force:		
Lowry AFB, Denver.....	7,885,000	
Peterson Field, Colorado Springs.....	6,885,000	
Connecticut: Navy: Naval Submarine Base, New London.....	4,971,000	4,971,000
Delaware: Air Force: Dover AFB, Dover.....	1,373,000	1,373,000
District of Columbia.....		9,415,000
Navy:		
Naval District Commandant, Washington.....	2,883,000	
Naval Research Laboratory, Washington.....	3,377,000	
Air Force: Bolling AFB, Washington.....	3,155,000	

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES—Continued

State, department or component, and name of installation	Cost	State total
Florida		64,821,000
Navy:		
Naval Air Station, Cecil Field	1,534,000	
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville	446,000	
Naval Regional Medical Center, Jacksonville	7,417,000	
Naval Station, Mayport	3,239,000	
Naval Training Center, Orlando	8,709,000	
Naval Coastal Systems Laboratory, Panama City	795,000	
Naval Air Station, Pensacola	19,448,000	
Naval Technical Training Center, Pensacola	4,478,000	
Naval Air Station, Whiting Field	1,561,000	
Air Force:		
Eglin AFB, Valparaiso	13,512,000	
MacDill AFB, Tampa	265,000	
Patrick AFB, Cocoa	642,000	
Tyndall AFB, Panama City	2,775,000	
Georgia		89,674,000
Army:		
Fort Benning	36,827,000	
Fort Gordon	9,858,000	
Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield	42,197,000	
Air Force: Robins AFB, Warner Robins	792,000	
Hawaii		43,231,000
Army:		
Schofield Barracks	15,324,000	
Tripler General Hospital	1,205,000	
Navy:		
Commander in Chief, Pacific, Oahu	2,700,000	
Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu	795,000	
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor	1,505,000	
Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor	3,356,000	
Naval Communication Station, Honolulu, Wahiawa	971,000	
Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay	5,497,000	
Air Force: Hickam AFB, Honolulu	11,878,000	
Illinois		5,025,000
Army: Rock Island Arsenal	2,731,000	
Navy: Naval Training Center, Great Lakes	1,953,000	
Air Force: Scott AFB, Belleville	341,000	
Indiana: Air Force: Grissom AFB, Peru	323,000	323,000
Kansas		40,669,000
Army:		
Fort Leavenworth	9,911,000	
Fort Riley	27,074,000	
Air Force: McConnell AFB, Wichita	3,038,000	
Defense Supply Agency: Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Facility, Atchinson	646,000	
Kentucky		12,622,000
Army:		
Fort Campbell	9,742,000	
Fort Knox	2,264,000	
Lexington/Blue Grass Army Depot	616,000	
Louisiana		11,025,000
Army: Fort Polk	7,304,000	
Navy: Naval Support Activity, New Orleans	3,080,000	
Air Force: Barksdale AFB, Shreveport	641,000	
Maine		7,748,000
Navy:		
Naval Air Station, Brunswick	261,000	
Naval Security Group Activity, Winter Harbor	255,000	
Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery	7,232,000	
Maryland		58,250,000
Army:		
Aberdeen Proving Ground	1,030,000	
Fort Detrick	486,000	
Fort Ritchie	2,023,000	
Navy:		
Naval Academy, Annapolis	7,706,000	
National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda	14,943,000	
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda	15,000,000	
Air Force: Andrews AFB, Camp Springs	14,699,000	
National Security Agency: Fort George G. Meade	2,363,000	
Massachusetts: Army: Army Materials and Mechanics Research Center	558,000	558,000
Michigan		7,885,000
Air Force:		
Kincheloe AFB, Kinross	835,000	
K. I. Sawyer AFB, Marquette	7,050,000	
Mississippi		8,951,000
Navy: Naval Air Station, Meridian	1,485,000	
Air Force:		
Columbus AFB, Columbus	169,000	
Keesler AFB, Biloxi	7,297,000	

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES—Continued

State, department or component, and name of installation	Cost	State total
Missouri.....		13,430,000
Army: Fort Leonard Wood.....	3,360,000	
Air Force:		
Richards-Gebaur AFB, Grandview.....	805,000	
Whiteman AFB, Knob Noster.....	6,692,000	
Defense Mapping Agency: DMA Aerospace Center (St. Louis AFS), St. Louis.....	2,573,000	
Montana: Air Force: Malmstrom AFB, Great Falls.....	3,740,000	3,740,000
Nebraska: Air Force: Offutt AFB, Omaha.....	5,595,000	5,595,000
Nevada: Air Force: Nellis AFB, Las Vegas.....	6,495,000	6,495,000
New Hampshire.....		2,630,000
Army: Cold Regions Laboratories.....	2,515,000	
Air Force: Pease AFB, Portsmouth.....	115,000	
New Jersey.....		10,578,000
Army: Picatinny Arsenal.....	2,820,000	
Navy: Naval Air Test Facility, Lakehurst.....	7,350,000	
Air Force: McGuire AFB, Wrightstown.....	408,000	
New Mexico.....		7,086,000
Army: White Sands Missile Range.....	3,574,000	
Air Force:		
Cannon AFB, Clovis.....	1,715,000	
Holloman AFB, Alamogordo.....	1,565,000	
Kirtland AFB, Albuquerque.....	232,000	
New York.....		15,589,000
Army:		
Seneca Army Depot.....	815,000	
U.S. Military Academy.....	8,862,000	
Watervliet Arsenal.....	3,256,000	
Air Force:		
Griffiss AFB, Rome.....	1,774,000	
Plattsburgh AFB, Plattsburgh.....	882,000	
North Carolina.....		47,013,000
Army: Fort Bragg.....	26,170,000	
Navy:		
Naval Regional Medical Center, Camp Lejeune.....	290,000	
Naval Air Rework Facility, Cherry Point.....	252,000	
Marine Corps Air Station, New River.....	499,000	
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune.....	13,864,000	
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point.....	1,260,000	
Air Force:		
Pope AFB, Fayetteville.....	730,000	
Seymour-Johnson AFB, Goldsboro.....	3,948,000	
North Dakota: Air Force: Minot AFB, Minot.....	238,000	238,000
Ohio.....		20,682,000
Air Force:		
Newark AFS, Newark.....	1,977,000	
Wright Patterson AFB, Dayton.....	16,271,000	
Defense Supply Agency:		
Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus.....	1,862,000	
Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton.....	572,000	
Oklahoma.....		32,902,000
Army: Fort Sill.....	16,265,000	
Air Force:		
Tinker AFB, Oklahoma City.....	9,839,000	
Vance AFB, Enid.....	6,798,000	
Pennsylvania.....		8,688,000
Army: Letterkenny Army Depot.....	4,726,000	
Navy:		
Naval Ships Parts Control Center, Mechanicsburg.....	2,336,000	
Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.....	296,000	
Defense Supply Agency:		
Defense Depot, Mechanicsburg.....	394,000	
Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia.....	936,000	
Rhode Island.....		14,427,000
Navy:		
Naval Education and Training Center, Newport.....	4,153,000	
Naval Underwater Systems Center, Newport.....	10,274,000	
South Carolina.....		48,356,000
Army: Fort Jackson.....	19,078,000	
Navy:		
Naval Hospital, Beaufort.....	7,112,000	
Charleston Naval Shipyard, Charleston.....	200,000	
Naval Station, Charleston.....	15,352,000	
Naval Supply Center, Charleston.....	3,750,000	
Naval Weapons Station, Charleston.....	2,564,000	
Air Force: Myrtle Beach AFB, Myrtle Beach.....	300,000	
South Dakota: Air Force: Ellsworth AFB, Rapid City.....	2,109,000	2,109,000
Tennessee.....		11,811,000
Navy:		
Naval Air Station, Memphis.....	4,284,000	
Naval Hospital, Memphis.....	1,888,000	
Air Force: Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tullahoma.....	4,240,000	
Defense Supply Agency: Defense Depot, Memphis.....	1,399,000	

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES—Continued

State, department or component, and name of installation	Cost	State total
Texas		92,106,000
Army:		
Aeronautical Maintenance Center.....	541,000	
Fort Bliss.....	12,296,000	
Fort Hood.....	46,376,000	
Fort Sam Houston.....	4,286,000	
Red River Army Depot.....	1,160,000	
Navy: Naval Air Station, Kingsville.....	1,428,000	
Air Force:		
Brook AFB, San Antonio.....	3,100,000	
Kelly AFB, San Antonio.....	11,588,000	
Laughlin AFB, Del Rio.....	298,000	
Randolph AFB, San Antonio.....	790,000	
Reese AFB, Lubbock.....	836,000	
Sheppard AFB, Wichita Falls.....	8,631,000	
Webb AFB, Big Spring.....	776,000	
Utah		12,421,000
Air Force: Hill AFB, Ogden.....	11,894,000	
Defense Supply Agency: Defense Depot, Ogden.....	527,000	
Virginia		79,860,000
Army:		
Fort Belvoir.....	9,625,000	
Fort Eustis.....	8,124,000	
Fort Lee.....	11,936,000	
Fort Myer.....	2,497,000	
Navy:		
Fleet Combat Direction Systems Training Center, Dam Neck.....	2,034,000	
Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek.....	896,000	
Atlantic Command Operations Control Center, Norfolk.....	633,000	
Naval Air Station, Norfolk.....	3,471,000	
Naval Station, Norfolk.....	5,080,000	
Naval Supply Center, Norfolk.....	4,890,000	
Norfolk Naval Regional Medical Center, Portsmouth.....	15,801,000	
Naval Air Station, Oceana.....	1,047,000	
Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth.....	5,602,000	
Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown.....	1,595,000	
Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico.....	2,803,000	
Air Force: Langley AFB, Hampton.....	3,056,000	
Defense Mapping Agency: Fort Belvoir.....	670,000	
Washington		117,074,000
Army: Fort Lewis.....	10,270,000	
Navy:		
Trident Support Site, Bangor.....	103,808,000	
Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton.....	393,000	
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island.....	2,603,000	
Various locations (Zone of Interior)		50,474,000
Army: Various.....	30,496,000	
Air Force: Various.....	19,978,000	
Classified (Zone of Interior): Air Force: Various	2,800,000	2,800,000
OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES		
Bermuda : Navy: Naval Air Station, Bermuda.....	1,866,000	1,866,000
Canal Zone		1,357,000
Army: Panama area.....	557,000	
Navy: Naval Support Activity.....	800,000	
Chagos Archipelago		18,102,000
Navy: Naval Communications Facility, Diego Garcia.....	14,802,000	
Air Force: Naval Communications Facility, Diego Garcia.....	3,300,000	
Eniwetok : Defense Nuclear Agency: Eniwetok Auxiliary Airfield.....	4,000,000	4,000,000
Germany		32,635,000
Army: Various locations.....	32,355,000	
Air Force: Various locations.....	280,000	
Guam		4,722,000
Navy:		
Naval Air Station, Agaña.....	728,000	
Naval Communication Station, Finegayan.....	1,305,000	
Naval Ship Repair Facility.....	1,782,000	
Navy Public Works Center.....	907,000	
Iceland : Navy: Naval Station, Keflavik.....	4,193,000	4,193,000
Italy		4,470,000
Army: Camp Darby.....	4,159,000	
Navy: Naval Air Facility, Sigonella.....	311,000	
Japan : Navy: Naval Hospital, Yokosuka.....	360,000	360,000
Johnston Atoll : Defense Nuclear Agency: Various locations.....	1,458,000	1,458,000
Korea : Army: Various locations.....	5,139,000	5,139,000
Kwajalein Island : Army: Kwajalein Missile Range.....	1,272,000	1,272,000
Okinawa : Army: Fort Buckner.....	532,000	532,000

State, department or component, and name of installation	Cost	State total
OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES—Continued		
Puerto Rico.....		7,021,000
Army: Fort Buchanan.....	1,862,000	
Navy:		
Naval Telecommunications Center, Roosevelt Roads.....	3,186,000	
Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads.....	947,000	
Naval Security Group Activity, Sabana Seca.....	1,026,000	
Republic of the Philippines.....		5,365,000
Navy:		
Naval Air Station, Cubi Point.....	1,624,000	
Naval Station, Subic Bay.....	3,741,000	
United Kingdom.....		2,643,000
Navy:		
Naval Security Group Activity, Edzell, Scotland.....	571,000	
Naval Activities Detachment, Holy Loch, Scotland.....	1,188,000	
Air Force: Various locations.....	884,000	
Various locations (overseas).....		159,486,000
Army: Various.....	84,148,000	
Air Force: Various.....	75,338,000	
Classified (overseas): Air Force: Various.....	2,000,000	2,000,000
Locations not specified: Office, Secretary of Defense: Various.....	15,000,000	15,000,000
Reserve components.....		157,932,000
Army National Guard: Various.....	53,800,000	
Army Reserve: Various.....	38,600,000	
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve: Various.....	18,532,000	
Air National Guard: Various.....	33,000,000	
Air Force Reserve: Various.....	14,000,000	

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY FOR AIR AND WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROJECTS CONTAINED
IN THE BILL

State, department or component, and name of installation	Cost		State total	
	Air	Water	Air	Water
INSIDE THE UNITED STATES				
Arizona.....				\$970,000
Air Force:				
Luke AFB, Gila Bend.....	\$421,000			
Williams AFB, Chandler.....	549,000			
Arkansas.....				500,000
Army: Fort Chaffee.....	213,000			
Air Force: Little Rock AFB, Little Rock.....	287,000			
California.....			\$4,459,000	7,135,000
Army:				
Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation.....		113,000		
Fort Ord.....		362,000		
Presidio of San Francisco.....		81,000		
Navy:				
Naval Air Station, North Island.....	\$542,000			
Naval Air Rework Facility, North Island.....	818,000			
Naval Supply Center, San Diego.....	360,000	2,453,000		
Naval Air Rework Facility, Alameda.....	1,667,000			
Naval Weapons Station, Concord.....		626,000		
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton.....	231,000	1,935,000		
Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro.....	195,000			
Marine Corps Air Station, Santa Ana.....	87,000			
Air Force:				
Castle AFB, Merced.....	184,000			
George AFB, Victorville.....		1,470,000		
March AFB, Riverside.....	375,000			
Norwalk AF POL Retail Distribution Station, Norwalk.....		95,000		
Colorado: Army: Fort Carson.....		514,000		514,000
Connecticut: Navy: Naval Submarine Base, New London.....	442,000		442,000	
Delaware: Air Force: Dover AFB, Dover.....		101,000		101,000
District of Columbia: Army: Walter Reed Army Medical Center.....			305,000	
Florida.....			1,078,000	2,603,000
Navy:				
Naval Air Station, Cecil Field.....		894,000		
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville.....	99,000			
Naval Station, Mayport.....	893,000			
Naval Coastal Systems Laboratory, Panama City.....		267,000		
Naval Air Station, Pensacola.....		826,000		
Air Force:				
MacDill AFB, Tampa.....		616,000		
Tampa Air Force Retail Distribution Station, Tampa.....	86,000			

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY FOR AIR AND WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROJECTS CONTAINED
IN THE BILL—Continued

State, department or component, and name of installation	Cost		State total	
	Air	Water	Air	Water
INSIDE THE UNITED STATES				
Georgia				1,333,000
Army:				
Fort Benning		710,000		
Fort Gordon		268,000		
Air Force: Moody AFB, Valdosta		355,000		
Hawaii				6,549,000
Navy:				
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor		4,896,000		
Naval Supply Center, Pearl Harbor		1,653,000		
Illinois			1,027,000	2,560,000
Army:				
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	500,000			
Fort Sheridan		52,000		
Navy: Naval Training Center, Great Lakes	527,000			
Air Force: Chanute AFB, Rantoul		2,508,000		
Indiana: Navy: Naval Ammunition Depot, Crane	260,000	665,000	260,000	665,000
Kentucky			164,000	1,948,000
Army:				
Fort Campbell		1,948,000		
Fort Knox	164,000			
Louisiana			515,000	1,544,000
Army: Fort Polk		1,544,000		
Air Force:				
Barksdale AFB, Shreveport	450,000			
England AFB, Alexandria	65,000			
Maine: Air Force: Loring AFB, Limestone		290,000		290,000
Maryland			2,945,000	635,000
Navy:				
Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River		635,000		
Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head	2,945,000			
Michigan: Air Force: K.I. Sawyer AFB, Marquette		2,046,000		2,046,000
Mississippi: Air Force: Kessler AFB, Biloxi		2,216,000		2,216,000
Missouri: Army: Fort Leonard Wood		3,980,000		3,980,000
Nevada: Navy: Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne		7,022,000		7,022,000
New Hampshire: Air Force: Pease AFB, Portsmouth		639,000		639,000
New Jersey: Army: Picatinny Arsenal		416,000		416,000
New York			387,000	343,000
Army: U.S. Military Academy	387,000			
Air Force: Griffiss AFB, Rome		343,000		
North Carolina				1,503,000
Navy:				
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune		1,068,000		
Marine Corps Air Station, New River		435,000		
Ohio			617,000	537,000
Air Force:				
Cincinnati Air Force POL Retail Distribution Station	140,000			
Wright Patterson AFB, Dayton	477,000	537,000		
Oklahoma				2,527,000
Army: Fort Sill		2,104,000		
Air Force: Tinker AFB, Oklahoma City		423,000		
Pennsylvania				2,726,000
Army: Letterkenny Army Depot		183,000		
Navy: Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia		2,543,000		
South Carolina			783,000	6,492,000
Navy:				
Naval Supply Center, Charleston		495,000		
Charleston Naval Shipyard, Charleston	733,000	4,217,000		
Naval Weapons Station, Charleston		1,360,000		
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island		280,000		
Air Force: Charleston AF POL Retail Distribution Station, Charleston		140,000		
Tennessee: Army: Milan Army Ammunition Plant		181,000		181,000
Texas			279,000	804,000
Army:				
Fort Hood		98,000		
Longhorn AAP		102,000		
Air Force:				
Laughlin AFB, Del Rio		604,000		
Randolph AFB, San Antonio	172,000			
Kelly AFB, San Antonio	107,000			

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY FOR AIR AND WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROJECTS CONTAINED
IN THE BILL—Continued

State, department or component, and name of installation	Cost		State total	
	Air	Water	Air	Water
INSIDE THE UNITED STATES				
Virginia.....				12,778,000
Army:				
Fort Belvoir.....	932,000			
Fort Eustis.....	155,000			
Fort Lee.....	60,000			
Camp Pickett.....	173,000			
Navy:				
Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek.....	2,740,000			
Naval Supply Center, Norfolk.....	5,647,000			
Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico.....	1,771,000			
Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown.....	1,300,000			
Washington.....				652,000
Army: Fort Lewis.....	69,000			
Navy:				
Naval Supply Center, Bremerton.....	259,000			
Naval Torpedo Station, Keyport.....	264,000			
Air Force: Mukilteo AF POL Retail Distribution Station, Everett.....	60,000			
Various locations (inside the United States):				
Army: various.....	2,100,000			2,100,000
Inside the United States, total Army.....			1,356,000	16,358,000
Inside the United States, total Navy.....			9,849,000	44,251,000
Inside the United States, total Air Force.....			2,056,000	13,700,000
Inside the United States, grand total.....			13,261,000	74,309,000
OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES				
Guam: Navy: Navy Public Works Center, Guam.....	1,059,000		1,059,000	
Japan: Air Force: Misawa AB.....		595,000		595,000
Scotland, United Kingdom: Navy: Naval Detachment, Holy Loch.....	2,650,000			2,650,000
Puerto Rico: Navy: Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads.....	1,388,000			1,388,000
Outside the United States, total Navy.....			1,059,000	4,038,000
Outside the United States, total Air Force.....				595,000
Outside the United States, grand total.....			1,059,000	4,633,000
Worldwide grand total, Army.....			1,356,000	16,358,000
Worldwide grand total, Navy.....			10,908,000	48,289,000
Worldwide grand total, Air Force.....			2,056,000	14,295,000
Worldwide total.....			14,320,000	78,942,000

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING AUTHORITY CONTAINED IN THE BILL (NEW CONSTRUCTION)

State, service, and installation	Number of units
California: Navy: Naval Complex, San Diego.....	500
Florida: Navy: Naval Complex, Jacksonville.....	200
Georgia: Army: Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Air Field.....	400
Hawaii:	
Army: U.S. Army installations, Oahu.....	1,000
Navy: Naval Complex, Oahu.....	700
Air Force: U.S. Air Force installations, Oahu.....	200
Illinois: Army: Rock Island Arsenal.....	60
Kansas: Army: Fort Riley.....	500
Louisiana: Navy: Naval Complex, New Orleans.....	200
Montana: Air Force: Malmstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls.....	150
New Hampshire: Air Force: Pease Air Force Base.....	200
North Carolina:	
Navy:	
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune.....	200
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point.....	300
North Dakota: Air Force: Grand Forks Air Force Base.....	100

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING AUTHORITY CONTAINED IN THE BILL (NEW CONSTRUCTION)—Continued

State, service, and installation	Number of units
Oklahoma: Air Force: Altus Air Force Base	200
South Carolina:	
Army: Fort Jackson, Columbia	100
Navy: Naval Complex, Charleston	526
Virginia: Army: Fort Eustis	100
Washington: Navy: Naval complex, Bremerton	332
Canal Zone:	
Army:	
Atlantic side	100
Pacific side	200
Cuba: Navy: Naval Complex, Guantanamo Bay	200
Iceland: Navy: Naval Station, Keflavik	200
Japan: Air Force: Misawa Air Base	200
Philippines: Air Force: Clark Air Base	250
Poland: DIA: Defense Attache Office, Warsaw	2

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